

INTRODU

TO THE

LATIN TONGUE.

The Latin Letters are thus written:

Capitals,

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V X Y Z.

Small, or common,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z.

Of these Letters, six are named Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.
The rest are called Consonants.

A vowel makes a full and perfect sound of itself, as *e*.

A consonant cannot sound without a vowel, as *be*.

Consonants are divided into mutes, liquids, and double letters.

The liquids are *l, m, n, r*; The double letters are *j, x, z*.

The remaining letters are called mutes. *K, Y, Z*, are found only in words originally Greek.

A syllable is a distinct sound of one, or more letters pronounced with a breath.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

Of diphthongs, there are five in number, *au, eu, ei, ae, oe*.

These two last are commonly pronounced as the vowel *e*, and are often joined and wrote thus, *æ, œ*.

e Eight

, Verb, Participle; declined.
Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection;

OF A NOUN.

A NOUN is the name of whatsoever Thing, or, Being, we see, or, discourse of;

Nouns are of two kinds, substantives and adjectives:

A noun substantive declares its own meaning, and requires not an other word to be joined with it to shew its signification; and has commonly, *a*, *an*, or *the* before it: as *homo* a man; *angelus* an angel; *liber* the book.

A noun adjective always requires to be joined with a substantive, of which it shews the nature, or, quality; as *bonus puer* a good boy; *malus puer* a naughty boy.

Numbers of NOUNS.

NOUNS have two numbers; the singular, and the plural.

The singular speaketh but of one; as, *Pater* a Father.

The plural speaketh of more than one: as, *Patres* Fathers.

Cases of NOUNS.

NOUNS have six cases in each number;

The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to the question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *who teaches?* *magister docet*, The matter teaches.

The genitive case is known by the sign of *, and answereth to the question, *whose*, or, *whereof?* as,

* The Genitive Case in *English* is frequently expressed by the Letter *s*, with an Apostrophe in this manner *'s*, as, *my Father's Son*, that is, the *Son of my Father*.

whose

whose learning? *de trina magistri*, the learning of the master, or, the master's learning.

The dative case is known by the signs, *to*, or, *for*; and answereth to the question *to whom?* or, *to*, or, *for what?* as, *to whom do I give the book?* *dq librum magistro*, I give the book *to* the master.

The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to the question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *whom do you love?* *amo magistrum*, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling, or, speaking to; as, *o magister*, o master.

The ablative case is known by prepositions, expressed, or, understood, serving to the ablative case; as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Also, the prepositions *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*; and the word *than* after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

GENDERS of nouns are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

ARTICLES are used in Grammar to denote the gender of nouns, and are thus declined.

Singular.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fœm. Neut.		Masc.	Fœm. Neut.
Nominative	<i>Hic,</i>	<i>hæc, boc,</i>	Nom.	<i>Hi,</i>	<i>hæ, hæc,</i>
Genitive	<i>Hujus,</i>		Gen.	<i>Horum, barum, borum,</i>	
Dative	<i>Huic,</i>		Dat.	<i>His.</i>	
Accusative	<i>Hunc, hanc, boc,</i>		Acc.	<i>Hos, bas, hæc,</i>	
Vocative	—		Voc.	—	
Ablative	<i>Hoc, hac, boc.</i>		Abl.	<i>His.</i>	

Nouns declined with two articles are called common, *that is*, are of the masculine and feminine gender; as, *hic* and *hæc parens*, a parent; father, or mother.

Nouns are called doubtful, when declined with the article *hic*, or, *hæc*; as *hic*, or, *hæc anguis* a snake.

Some nouns are also called epicene, *that is*, when under one article both sexes are signified; as, *hic passer*, a sparrow; *hæc aquila*, an eagle, both male and female.

Declension

DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case.

THE first declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *æ*, as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hec</i>	Mus- <i>a</i> , a song,	N. <i>hec</i>	Mus- <i>æ</i> , songs,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Mus- <i>æ</i> , of a song,	G. <i>harum</i>	Mus- <i>arum</i> , of songs,
D. <i>huic</i>	Mus- <i>æ</i> , to a song,	D. <i>his</i>	Mus- <i>is</i> , to songs,
A. <i>hanc</i>	Mus- <i>am</i> , a song,	A. <i>has</i>	Mus- <i>as</i> , songs,
V. <i>ô</i>	Mus- <i>a</i> , o song,	V. <i>ô</i>	Mus- <i>æ</i> , o songs,
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Mus- <i>â</i> , from a song,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Mus- <i>is</i> , from songs.

THE second declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*, as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	Magist- <i>er</i> , a master,	N. <i>hi</i>	Magistr- <i>i</i> , masters,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Magistr- <i>i</i> , of a master,	G. <i>horum</i>	Magistr- <i>orum</i> , of masters,
D. <i>huic</i>	Magistr- <i>o</i> , to a master,	D. <i>his</i>	Magistr- <i>is</i> , to masters,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Magistr- <i>um</i> , a master,	A. <i>hos</i>	Magistr- <i>os</i> , masters,
V. <i>ô</i>	Magist- <i>er</i> , o master,	V. <i>ô</i>	Magistr- <i>i</i> , o masters,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Magistr- <i>o</i> , by a master.	A. <i>ab his</i>	Magistr- <i>is</i> , by masters.

Obs. 1. The nominative and vocative cases of nouns are for the most part alike in both numbers; And when the nominative case singular of the second declension ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	Domin- <i>us</i> , a lord,	N. <i>hi</i>	Domin- <i>i</i> , lords,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Domin- <i>i</i> , of a lord,	G. <i>eorum</i>	Domin- <i>orum</i> , of lords,
D. <i>huic</i>	Domin- <i>o</i> , to a lord,	D. <i>his</i>	Domin- <i>is</i> , to lords,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Domin- <i>um</i> , a lord,	A. <i>hos</i>	Domin- <i>os</i> , lords,
V. <i>ô</i>	Domin- <i>e</i> , o lord,	V. <i>ô</i>	Domin- <i>i</i> , o lords,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Domin- <i>o</i> , by a lord,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Domin- <i>is</i> , by lords,

• Most cases in the singular number, and all in the plural, are formed from the genitive case singular.

Obs.

Obs. II. *Deus* God, maketh *ô Deus* in the vocative case singular; *Also*, the proper name of a man ending in *ius* makes *i*; as, *Georgius*, *George*, Voc. *Georgi*. In like manner *filius* a son, maketh *fili*, and *genius* a genius *geni*.

Obs. III. Nouns of the neuter gender, are generally of the second, and third declension; and make the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative cases alike in both numbers; and in the plural number these cases end all in *a*; as

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hoc</i> Regn-um, a kingdom,	N. <i>hæc</i> Regn-a, kingdoms,
G. <i>hujus</i> Regn-i, of a kingdom,	G. <i>hor.</i> Regn-orum, of kingdoms,
D. <i>huic</i> Regn-o, to a kingdom,	D. <i>his</i> Regn-is, to kingdoms,
A. <i>hoc</i> Regn-um, a kingdom,	A. <i>hæc</i> Regn-a, kingdoms,
V. <i>ô</i> Regn-um, o kingdom,	V. <i>ô</i> Regn-a, o kingdoms,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> Regn-o, from a kingdom,	A. <i>ab his</i> Regn-is, from kingdoms.

THE third declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *is*; as

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hæc</i> Nub-es, a cloud,	N. <i>hæc</i> Nub-es, clouds,
G. <i>hujus</i> Nub-is, of a cloud,	G. <i>harum</i> Nub-ium, of clouds,
D. <i>huic</i> Nub-i, to a cloud,	D. <i>his</i> Nub-ibus, to clouds,
A. <i>hanc</i> Nub-em, a cloud,	A. <i>has</i> Nub-es, clouds,
V. <i>ô</i> Nub-es, o cloud,	V. <i>ô</i> Nub-es, o clouds.
A. <i>ab hæc</i> Nub-e, from a cloud,	A. <i>ab his</i> Nub-ibus, from clouds.

Many nouns of this declension increase in the genitive case; as in the following examples:

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hic</i> Lapid-is, a stone,	N. <i>hi</i> Lapid-es, stones.
G. <i>hujus</i> Lapid-is, of a stone,	G. <i>horum</i> Lapid-um, of stones,
D. <i>huic</i> Lapid-i, to a stone,	D. <i>his</i> Lapid-ibus, to stones,
A. <i>hunc</i> Lapid-em, a stone,	A. <i>hos</i> Lapid-es, stones,
V. <i>ô</i> Lapid-is, o stone,	V. <i>ô</i> Lapid-es, o stones,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> Lapid-e, with a stone,	A. <i>ab his</i> Lapid-ibus, with stones.

Singular.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hoc</i>	Op-us, a work.	N. <i>hæc</i>	Oper-a, works,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Oper-is, of a work.	G. <i>horum</i>	Oper-um, of works,
D. <i>huic</i>	Oper-i, to a work,	D. <i>his</i>	Oper-ibus, to works,
A. <i>hoc</i>	Op-us, a work,	A. <i>hæc</i>	Oper-a, works,
V. <i>ô</i>	Op-us, o work,	V. <i>ô</i>	Oper-a, o works,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Oper-e, from a work,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Oper-ibus, from works,

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	} Parens, a parent,	N. <i>hi</i>	} Parent-es, parents,
et <i>hæc</i> .		et <i>hæ</i>	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Parent-is, of a parent,	G. <i>horum</i>	} Parent-um, of parents
D. <i>huic</i>	Parent-i, to a parent,	et <i>harum</i> .	
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Parent-em, a parent,	D. <i>his</i>	} Parent-ibus, to parents
et <i>hanc</i>		A. <i>hos</i>	
V. <i>ô</i>	Parens, o parent,	et <i>has</i>	} Parent-es, parents,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	} Parent-e, by a parent,	V. <i>ô</i>	
et <i>hac</i>		A. <i>ab his</i>	Parent-ibus, by parents.

THE fourth declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *ûs*; as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	Grad-us, a step,	N. <i>hi</i>	Grad-us, steps,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Grad-ûs, of a step,	G. <i>horum</i>	Grad-uum, of steps
D. <i>huic</i>	Grad-uj, to a step,	D. <i>his</i>	Grad-ibus, to steps,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Grad-um, a step,	A. <i>hos</i>	Grad-us, steps,
V. <i>ô</i>	Grad-us, o step,	V. <i>ô</i>	Grad-us, o steps,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Grad-u, with a step,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Grad-ibus, with steps.

THE fifth declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *ei*; as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hæc</i>	Faci-es, a face,	N. <i>hæ</i>	Faci-es, faces,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Faci-ei, of a face,	G. <i>harum</i>	Faci-êrum, of faces,
D. <i>huic</i>	Faci-ei, to a face,	D. <i>his</i>	Faci-êbus, to faces
A. <i>hanc</i>	Faci-em, a face,	A. <i>has</i>	Faci-es, faces
V. <i>ô</i>	Faci-es, o face,	V. <i>ô</i>	Faci-es, o faces,
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Faci-e, from a face,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Faci-êbus, from faces.

Declension

Declension of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

A NOUN adjective is declined with three terminations, as, *bonus* good, *tener* tender ; or, with three articles, as in the following examples :

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Bon-us,	bon-a,	bon-um,	N. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
G. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-i,	G. Bon-orum,	bon-arum,	bon-
D. Bon-o,	bon-æ,	bon-o,	D. Bon-is,	[orum,	
A. Bon-um,	bon-am,	bon-um,	A. Bon-os,	bon-as,	bon-a,
V. Bon-e,	bon-a,	bon-um,	V. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
A. Bon-o,	bon-â,	bon-o,	A. Bon-is.		

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	N. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
G. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ri,	G. Tene-rorum,	tene-rarum,	
D. Tene-ro,	tene-ræ,	tene-ro,	D. Tene-ris,	[tene-rorum,	
A. Tene-rum,	-ram,	-rum,	A. Tene-ros,	tene-ras,	tene-ra,
V. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	V. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
A. Tene-ro,	tene-râ,	tene-ro.	A. Tene-ris.		

Obs. The masculine, and neuter genders of adjectives, are declined like nouns substantive of the second declension ; and the feminine gender like nouns of the first declension.

Unus one ; *solus* alone ; *totus* the whole ; *nullus* none ; *alter* the other ; *uter* whether of the two ; and other adjectives, make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i* ; as,

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Un-us	un-a,	un-um,	N. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
G. Un-ius,			G. Un-orum,	un-arum,	un-ô-
D. Un-i,			D. Un-is,	[rum,	
A. Un-um,	un-am,	un-um,	A. Un-os	un-as,	un-a,
V. Un-e,	un-a,	un-um,	V. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
A. Un-o,	un-â,	un-o.	A. Un-is.		

Note, *Unus* has no plural number, unless i be joined to a noun that has not the singular number ; as, *unæ litteræ* a letter ; *unâ mænia* a wall.

In like manner is declined *alius* an other ; which makes *aliud* in the neuter gender singular number.

A NOUN adjective of three articles is declined after the third declension of substantives : as, *tristis* sad ; *melior* better ; *felix* happy.

Singular,		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i> , <i>et haec</i> }	Trist-is, <i>hoc</i> trist-e,	N. <i>hi</i> , <i>et hae</i> }	Trist-es, <i>haec</i> trist-ia,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Trist-is,	G. <i>hor.</i>	Trist-ium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Trist-i,	<i>har. hor.</i> }	Trist-ibus,
A. <i>hunc</i> , <i>et hanc</i> }	Trist-em, <i>hoc</i> trist-e,	D. <i>his</i>	Trist-es, <i>haec</i> trist-ia,
V. <i>o</i>	Trist-is, <i>et</i> trist-e,	A. <i>hos</i> , <i>et has</i> }	Trist-es, <i>et</i> trist-ia,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>haec, hoc</i> }	Trist-i.	V. <i>o</i>	Trist-ibus.
		A. <i>ab his</i>	

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i> <i>et haec</i> }	Meli-or, <i>hoc</i> meli-us,	N. <i>hi</i> , <i>et hae</i> }	Meli-ores, <i>haec</i> me- li-ora,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Meli-oris,	G. <i>hor.</i>	Meli-orum,
D. <i>huic</i>	Meli-ori,	<i>har. hor.</i> }	Meli-oribus,
A. <i>hunc</i> , <i>et hanc</i> }	Meli-orem, <i>hoc</i> me- li-us,	D. <i>his</i>	Meli-ores, <i>haec</i> me- li-ora,
V. <i>o</i>	Meli-or, <i>hoc</i> meli-us,	A. <i>hos</i> <i>et has</i> }	Meli-ores, <i>et</i> meli-ora,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>haec, hoc</i> }	Meli-ore, <i>vel</i> meli- ori.	V. <i>o</i>	Meli-oribus.
		A. <i>ab his</i>	

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i> , <i>haec, hoc</i> }	Fel-ix,	N. <i>hi</i> , <i>et hae</i> }	Feli-cēs, <i>haec</i> feli- cia,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Feli-cis,	G. <i>hor.</i>	Feli-cium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Feli-ci	<i>har. hor.</i> }	Feli-cibus,
A. <i>hunc</i> , <i>et hanc</i> }	Feli-cem, <i>hoc</i> fe-lix,	D. <i>his</i>	Feli-cēs, <i>haec</i> feli-cia,
V. <i>o</i>	Fe lix,	A. <i>hos</i> , <i>et has</i> }	Feli-cēs, <i>et</i> feli-cia,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>haec, hoc</i> }	Feli-ce, <i>vel</i> feli-ci.	V. <i>o</i>	Feli-cibus,
		A. <i>ab his</i>	

Ambō, both ; and *duo* two ; are nouns adjective, and are thus declined in the plural number only ;

Nom.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Gen.	Amb-orum,	amb-ārum,	amb-orum,	<i>of both.</i>
Dat.	Amb-ōbus,	amb-ābus,	amb-ōbus,	<i>to both.</i>
Acc.	Amb-os,	amb-as,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Voc.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Abl.	Amb-ōbus,	amb-ābus,	amb-ōbus,	<i>with both</i>

Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of signification, or comparison.

I. The positive ; which denotes the quality of a thing absolutely, as, *doctus* learned ; *brevis* short.

II. The comparative ; which increases or lessens the quality, as, *doctior* more learned ; *brevior* shorter, or, more short.

And it is formed of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *or* in the masculine, and feminine genders, and *us* in the neuter : as, of

Doctus, gen. *docti*, is formed *hic et hæc doctior*, *hoc doctius* more learned ; of

Brevis, dat. *brevi*, is formed *hic et hæc brevior*, *hoc brevius* shorter, or more short.

III. The superlative ; which encreases, or diminishes the signification, or comparison, to the greatest degree, as *doctissimus* most learned ; *brevissimus* the shortest, or, most short :

And it is formed also of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *ssimus*, as, of

Gen. *docti*, is formed *doctissimus* most learned.

Dat. *brevi*, is formed *brevissimus* shortest, or, most short.

Note, Many Adjectives vary from these general rules, and form their comparison irregular, as,

<i>Bonus</i> , good ;	<i>melior</i> ,	better ;	<i>optimus</i> ,	best,
<i>Malus</i> , bad ;	<i>pejor</i> ,	worse ;	<i>pessimus</i> ,	worst.

Magnus, great; *major*, greater; *maximus*, greatest.
Parvus, little; *minor*, less; *minimus*, least.
Multus, much; *plus*, more; *plurimus*, most.
Dives, rich; *ditior*, more rich; *ditissimus*, most rich.
Nequam, wicked; *nequior*, more wicked; *nequissimus*, most wicked.
Externus, outward; *exterior*, more outward; *extremus*, *vel*, *extimus*, uttermost, or, most outward.
Inferus, low; *inferior*, lower, or, more low; *infimus*, *vel*, *imus*, lowest, or, most low.
Superus, high; *superior*, higher, or, more high; *supremus*, *vel*, *summus*, highest, or, most high. [most inward.
Intus, inward; *interior*, more inward; *intimus*, innermost, or,
Juvenis, young; *junior*, younger, or, more young.
Senex, old; *senior*, older, or, more old.
Prior, former; *primus*, first.
Propior, nearer; *proximus*, nearest, or, most near.
Uterior, farther; *ultimus*, last.—With some others.

Adjectives ending in *er*, form the superlative degree from the nominative case, by adding *rimus*; as, of *pulcher* fair, *pulcher-rimus* fairest, or, most fair.

Adjectives ending in *lis*, form the superlative degree according to the general rule, as, of *utilis* useful, Dat. *utili*, is formed *utili-ssimus* most useful.

Except the following, which change *is* into *limus*; as,

Agil-is, nimble; *agil-limus*, nimblest, or, most nimble.
Facil-is, easy; *facil-limus*, easiest, or, most easy.
Gracil-is, slender; *gracil-limus*, slenderest, or, most slender.
Humil-is, low; *humil-limus*, lowest, or, most low.
Simil-is, like; *simil-limus*, likest, or, most like.

Also, If a vowel comes before *us* in the nominative case of an adjective, the comparison is made by *magis* more; and *maximè* most; as,

Pius godly; *magis pius* more godly; *maximè pius* most godly.

OF A PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is used instead of a noun, and is declined with number, case, and gender.

There are fifteen pronouns:

<i>Ego</i> , I;	<i>ipse</i> , himself;	<i>suus</i> , his;
<i>tu</i> , thou, or, you;	<i>iste</i> , that;	<i>oster</i> , ours;
<i>ille</i> , he;	<i>hic</i> , this;	<i>vester</i> , yours;
<i>is</i> , he;	<i>meus</i> , mine;	<i>nostras</i> , of our country;
<i>sui</i> , of himself;	<i>tuus</i> , thine;	<i>vestras</i> , of your country;

To these may be added their compounds, *egomet* I myself; *tute* thou thyself; *idem* the same; also the relative *qui* who, or what; and *cujas* of what country.

Declension of PRONOUNS.

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, are pronouns substantive, and are thus declined.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Ego</i> , I,	Nom.	<i>Nos</i> , we,
Gen.	<i>Mei</i> , of me,	Gen.	<i>Nostri-um</i> , vel. i, of us,
Dat.	<i>Mihi</i> , to me,	Dat.	<i>Nobis</i> , to us,
Acc.	<i>Me</i> , me,	Acc.	<i>Nos</i> , us,
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	<i>Me</i> , from, or, by me.	Abl.	<i>Nobis</i> , from, or, by us.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Tu</i> , thou, or, you,	Nom.	<i>Vos</i> , ye, or, you, [you,
Gen.	<i>Tui</i> , of thee, or, you,	Gen.	<i>Vestri-um</i> , vel. i, of ye, or,
Dat.	<i>Tibi</i> , to thee, or, you,	Dat.	<i>Vobis</i> , to ye, or, you,
Acc.	<i>Te</i> , thee, or, you.	Acc.	<i>Vos</i> , ye, or, you,
Voc.	<i>o Tu</i> , o thou, or, you,	Voc.	<i>o Vos</i> , o ye,
Abl.	<i>Te</i> , with thee, or, you.	Abl.	<i>Vobis</i> , with ye, or, you.

Sui, of himself, herself, themselves, itself, has no nominative, or, vocative case, and is thus declined;

Singular and Plural.

Gen.	<i>Sui</i> , of himself,	} herself; themselves, &c.
Dat.	<i>Sibi</i> , to himself,	
Acc.	<i>Se</i> , himself,	
Abl.	<i>Se</i> , by himself,	

Ille,

Ille he ; *illa* she ; and *iste* that, are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ill-e,	ill-a,	Illud,	N. Ill-i,	ill æ,	ill-a,
G. Ill-ius,			G. Ill-órum,	ill árum,	illó-rum,
D. Ill-i,			D. Ill-is,		
A. Ill-um,	ill-am,	ill-ud,	A. Ill-os,	ill-as,	ill-a,
V. —			V. —		
A. Ill-o,	ill-â,	ill-o.	A. Ill-is,		

In like manner is also declined *ipse* he himself ; except that the nominative and accusative cases singular, make *ipsum* in the neuter gender.

Is, he, she, or, that ; and *qui* who, are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Is,	ea,	id,	Nom. Ii,	eæ,	ea,
Gen. Ejus,			Gen. Eórum,	eárum,	eórum,
Dat. Ei,			Dat. Iis, <i>vel</i> , eis,		
Acc. Eum,	eam,	id,	Acc. Eos,	ea,	ea,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Eo,	eâ,	eo.	Abl. Iis, <i>vel</i> , eis,		

In like manner also is declined its compound *idem* the same ; as, Nom. *idem*, *eádem*, *idem*, gen. *ejusdem*, &c.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Qui,	quæ,	quod,	Nom. Qui,	quæ	quæ.
Gen. Cujus,			Gen. Quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
Dat. Cui,			Dat. Quibus, <i>vel</i> , queis,		
Acc. Quem,	quam,	quod,	Acc. Quos,	quas,	quæ,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Quo,	quâ,	quo <i>vel</i> quî.	Abl. Quibus, <i>vel</i> , queis.		

In like manner also are declined its compounds, *quidam*, a certain one ; *quivis*, *quilibet*, any one ; *quicunque*, whoever.

Quis,

Quis, quæ, quid, or quod who or, what, is declined like *qui*; as are also *aliquis*, and other compounds of *quis*: these for the most part make the feminine gender of the nominative case singular, and the neuter of the nominative and accusative cases plural in *qua*.

Quisquis whosoever, is thus declined:

Nom. *Quisquis, quidquid, or, quicquid,*

Acc. *Quidquid, or, quicquid,*

Abl. *Quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.*

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *bonus*, except that *meus* makes *mi* in the vocative case singular masculine; and *tuus, suus*, with many other pronouns, have no vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and cujas, are declined, Nom. *nostras* Gen. *nostra-rum*, like *felix*.

OF A VERB.

A VERB is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses either the *Action*, or *Being*, of a thing.

Of VERBS there are two Voices;

I. The Active, ending in *o*, as *amo* I love.

II. The Passive, ending in *or*, as *amor* I am loved.

Of verbs ending in *o*; some are actives transitive, as, *vinco* I conquer; and these by changing *o* into *or*, become verbs passive; as, *vincor* I am conquered; some are named neuters and intransitives, as, *gaudeo* I am glad, and these are never made passives.

Some verbs ending in *or* are called deponents, and have an active signification, as, *loquor* I speak; and some few are neuters, as, *glorior* I boast.

Note, I. That verbs neuter ending in *or*, and verbs deponent, are declined like verbs passive, but with gerunds and supines, like verbs active.

II. A verb is called transitive when the action of it passes on to the noun following, as, *vinco te*, I conquer thee: *veneror Deum*, I worship God.

III. A verb is called intransitive, or neuter, when the action does not pass on, or require a following noun; as, *curro*, I run; *glorior*, I boast.

IV. Verbs that have different persons, are called verbs personal: as, *ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest.

And such as have not different persons, are called verbs impersonal: as, *tædet*, it irketh; *oportet*, it behoveth.

OF MOODS.

THERE are five moods, the indicative, imperative, potential, subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative mood, either declareth a thing positively, as, *ego amo*, I do love; or, asketh a question: as, *amas tu*, dost thou love?

The imperative mood commandeth or intreateth, as, *veni huc*, come hither; *parce mihi*, spare me; it is also known by the sign *let*; as, *eamus*, let us go.

The potential mood signifies power, or, duty; and is commonly known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, or *ought*; as, *amem*, I may love; *amavissem*, I should have loved, and the like.

The subjunctive mood differs from the potential only, as it is subjoined to another verb going before it in the same sentence; and has evermore some conjunction, or indefinite word joined to it; as, *eram miser cum amarem*, I was a wretch when I loved; *nescio qualis sit*, I know not what sort of a man he is.

The infinitive mood has neither number, person, ^{nor} nominative case before it; and is known commonly by this sign *to*; as, *amare*, to love.

OF GERUNDS, AND, SUPINES.

VERBS have three gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*, which have commonly an active signification, as, *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, in loving; *amandum*, to love.

The Supines of verbs are two;

The one ending in *um*, which signifies actively, as, *Eo amatum*, I go to love.

The

The other ending in *u*, and hath, for the most part, a passive signification; as, *difficilis amâtu*, hard to be loved.

OF THE TENSES OF VERBS.

IN VERBS there are five tenses, or times, expressing an action or affirmation; the present, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future.

1. The present tense speaketh of a thing present, or, now doing; as, *amo*, I love, or, am loving.
2. The preterimperfect tense speaketh of a thing that was doing at some time past, but not ended; as *amâbam*, I did love, or, was loving.
3. The preterperfect tense speaketh of a thing lately done; as, *amâvi*, I have loved.
4. The preterpluperfect tense refers to a thing done at some time past, and now ended; as, *amaveram*, I had loved.
5. The future tense speaketh of a thing to be done hereafter; as, *amâbo*, I shall, or will love.

OF NUMBERS, AND PERSONS.

VERBS have two numbers, singular and plural, like unto nouns, and three persons in each number; as,

Sing.	<i>Ego amo</i> , I love;
	<i>Tu amas</i> , thou lovest;
	<i>Ille amat</i> , he loveth;
Plur.	<i>Nos amâmus</i> , We love;
	<i>Vos amâtis</i> , ye love;
	<i>Illi amant</i> , they love;

Note, That all nouns are of the third Person except *ego*, *nos*, *tu*, and *vos*: *Also*, that all nouns of the Vocative Case, are of the second Person.

Of the Verb *Esse* to be.

BEFORE other verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the verb *esse* to be.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing.	<i>Sum,</i>	<i>I am.</i>
	<i>Es,</i>	<i>thou art.</i>
	<i>Est,</i>	<i>he is.</i>
Plur.	<i>Sumus,</i>	<i>We are.</i>
	<i>Estis,</i>	<i>ye are.</i>
	<i>Sunt,</i>	<i>they are.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing.	<i>Eram,</i>	<i>I was.</i>
	<i>Eras,</i>	<i>thou wast.</i>
	<i>Erat,</i>	<i>he was.</i>
Plur.	<i>Erámus,</i>	<i>We were.</i>
	<i>Erátis,</i>	<i>ye were.</i>
	<i>Erant,</i>	<i>they were.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing.	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>I have been.</i>
	<i>Fuisti,</i>	<i>thou hast been.</i>
	<i>Fuit,</i>	<i>he hath been.</i>
Plur.	<i>Fuimus,</i>	<i>We have been.</i>
	<i>Fuistis,</i>	<i>ye have been.</i>
	<i>Fuerunt, vel, fuére,</i>	<i>they have been.</i>

Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing.	<i>Fueram,</i>	<i>I had been.</i>
	<i>Fueras,</i>	<i>thou hadst been.</i>
	<i>Fuerat,</i>	<i>he had been.</i>
Plur.	<i>Fuerámus,</i>	<i>We had been.</i>
	<i>Fuerátis,</i>	<i>ye had been.</i>
	<i>Fuerant,</i>	<i>they had been.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Ero,	<i>I shall, or, will be.</i>
Eris,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be.</i>
Erit,	<i>he shall, or, will be.</i>
Plur. Erimus,	<i>We shall, or, will be.</i>
Eritis,	<i>ye shall, or, will be.</i>
Erunt,	<i>they shall, or, will be.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Sis, es, esto,	<i>Be thou.</i>
Sit, esto,	<i>be he, or, let him be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>Be we, or, let us be.</i>
Sitis, este, estóte,	<i>be ye.</i>
Sint, sunt,	<i>be they, or, let them be.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, or, can.*

Sing. Sim,	<i>I may, or, can be.</i>
Sis,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be.</i>
Sit,	<i>he may, or, can be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>We may, or, can be.</i>
Sitis,	<i>ye may, or, can be.</i>
Sint,	<i>they may, or, can be.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, or, could.*

Sing. Essem, <i>vel</i> , forem,	<i>I might, or, could be.</i>
Esset, <i>vel</i> , fores,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be.</i>
Essét, <i>vel</i> , foret,	<i>he might, or, could be.</i>
Plur. Essemus, <i>vel</i> , forémus,	<i>We might, or, could be.</i>
Essétis, <i>vel</i> , forétis,	<i>ye might, or, could be.</i>
Essent, <i>vel</i> , forent,	<i>they might, or, could be.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may have, should have, &c.*

Sing.	Fuerim,	<i>I may, or, should have been.</i>
	Fueris,	<i>thou may'st, or, should'st have been.</i>
	Fuerit,	<i>he may, or, should have been.</i>
Plur.	Fuerimus,	<i>We may, or, should have been.</i>
	Fueritis,	<i>ye may, or, should have been.</i>
	Fuerint,	<i>they may, or, should have been.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, would have, &c.*

Sing.	Fuissem,	<i>I might, or, would have been.</i>
	Fuisses,	<i>thou might'st, or, would'st have been.</i>
	Fuisset,	<i>he might, or, would have been.</i>
Plur.	Fuissemus,	<i>We might, or, would have been.</i>
	Fuissetis,	<i>ye might, or, would have been.</i>
	Fuissent,	<i>they might, or, would have been.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing.	Fuero,	<i>I shall have been.</i>
	Fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been.</i>
	Fuerit,	<i>he shall have been.</i>
Plur.	Fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>
	Fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been.</i>
	Fuerint,	<i>they shall have been.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore, *vel*, Futurum esse, *to be about to be.*

Participle of the future in *rus*.

Futurus, *about to be.*

Declension

Declension of VERBS REGULAR.

VERBS have four conjugations, both in the active and passive voice.

The first conjugation of Verbs active hath *a* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *amāre*, *amāris*.

The second hath *e* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *monēre*, *monēris*.

The third hath *e* short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *regere*, *regēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audīris*.

VERBS ACTIVE in *O*, are declined after these examples.

1. Am-o, am-as, amā-vi, am-āre; amān-di, amān-do, amān-dum; amāt-um, amāt-u; am-ans, amatū-rus: *to love*.

2. Mon-eo, mon-es, mon-ui, mon-ēre; monēn-di, monēn-do, monen-dum; monit-um, monit-u; mon-ens, monitū-rus: *to advise*.

3. Reg-o, reg-is, rex-i, reg-ēre; regēn-di, regēn-do, regēn-dum; rect-um, rect-u; reg-ens, rectū-rus: *to rule*,
or govern.

4. Aud-io, aud-is, aud-ivi, aud-īre; audiēn-di, audiēn-do, audiēn-dum; audit-um, audit-u; audi-ens, auditū-rus: *to hear*.

First CONJUGATION.—*Amo*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*do, am*.

Sing. Am-o,	<i>I love, am loving, or, do love.</i>
am-as,	<i>thou lovest, art loving, or, dost love.</i>
am-at,	<i>he loveth, is loving, or, doth love.</i>
Plur. Am-āmus,	<i>We love, are loving, or, do love.</i>
am-ātis,	<i>ye love, are loving, or, do love.</i>
am-ant.	<i>they love, are loving, or, do love.</i>

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

Sing. Am-ábam,	<i>I did love, or, was loving.</i>
am-ábas,	<i>thou didst love, or, wast loving.</i>
am-ábat,	<i>he did love, or, was loving.</i>
Plur. Am-abámus,	<i>We did love, or, were loving.</i>
am-abátis,	<i>ye did love, or, were loving.</i>
am-ábant,	<i>they did love, or, were loving.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing. Amáv-i,	<i>I love, or, have loved.</i>
amav-ísti,	<i>thou loved'st, or, hast loved.</i>
amav-it,	<i>he loved, or, hath loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-imus,	<i>We loved, or, have loved.</i>
amav-ístis,	<i>ye loved, or, have loved.</i>
amav-érunt, <i>vel, ére,</i>	<i>they loved, or, have loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing. Amav-eram,	<i>I had loved.</i>
amav-eras,	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>
amav-erat,	<i>he had loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-erámus,	<i>We had loved.</i>
amav-erátis,	<i>ye had loved.</i>
amav-erant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Am-ábo,	<i>I shall, or, will love.</i>
am-ábis,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt love.</i>
am-ábit,	<i>he shall, or, will love.</i>
Plur. Am-abímus,	<i>We shall, or, will love.</i>
am-abitis,	<i>ye shall, or, will love.</i>
am-ábunt,	<i>they shall, or, will love.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Am-a, am-áto,	<i>Love thou, or, do thou love.</i>
am-et, am-áto,	<i>love he, or, let him love.</i>
Plur. Am-émus,	<i>Love we, or, let us love.</i>
am-áte, am-atóte,	<i>love ye, or, do ye love.</i>
am-ent, am-ánto,	<i>love they, or, let them love.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Am-em,	<i>I may, or, can love,</i>
am-es,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st love.</i>
am-et,	<i>he may, or, can love.</i>
Plur. Am-émus,	<i>We may, or, can love.</i>
am-étis,	<i>ye may, or, can love.</i>
am-ent,	<i>they may, or, can love.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Am-árem,	<i>I might, or, could love.</i>
am-áres,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st love.</i>
am-áret,	<i>he might, or, could love.</i>
Plur. Am-arémus,	<i>We might, or, could love.</i>
am-arétis,	<i>ye might, or, could love.</i>
am-arent,	<i>they might, or, could love.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Amav-erim,	<i>I should have loved.</i>
amav-eris,	<i>thou should'st have loved.</i>
amav-erit,	<i>he should have loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-erimus,	<i>We should have loved.</i>
amav-eritis,	<i>ye should have loved.</i>
amav-erint,	<i>they should have loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have*

Sing. Amav-issēm,	<i>I would have loved.</i>
amav-issēs,	<i>thou would'st have loved.</i>
amav-isset,	<i>he would have loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-issēmus,	<i>We would have loved.</i>
amav-issētis,	<i>ye would have loved.</i>
amav-issent,	<i>they would have loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Amav-ero,	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
Amav-eris,	<i>thou shalt have loved.</i>
Amav-erit,	<i>he shall have loved.</i>

Plur.

Plur. Amav-erimus, *We shall have loved.*
 amav-eritis, *ye shall have loved.*
 amav-erint, *they shall have loved.*

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-âre, *to love.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Ama-visse, *to have loved.*

Future Tense.

Amatû-rum esse, *to be about to love.*

GERUNDS.

Amân-di, *of loving.*

Amân-do, *in loving.*

Amân-dum, *to love.*

SUPINES.

Active.

Amât-um, *to love ;*

Passive.

Amât-u, *to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense,

Amans, *loving.*

Future in rus.

Amatû-rus, *about to love.*

Obs. IN VERBS, several tenses are formed of the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood, as of *ama-vi* are formed.

1. The preterpluperf. of the same mood, *amav-eram.*
2. The preterperf. of the potential mood, *amav-erim.*
3. The preterpluperf. of the same mood, *amav-issim.*
4. The future tense of the same mood, *amav-ero.*
5. The preterperfect tense of the infinitive mood, *amav-isse.*

Second

Second CONJUGATION.—Monco; INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—do, am.

Sing. Mon-co,	<i>I advise, am advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-es,	<i>thou advisest, art advising, or, dost advise.</i>
mon-et,	<i>he adviseth, is advising, or, doth advise.</i>
Plur. Mon-émus,	<i>We advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-étis,	<i>ye advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-ent,	<i>they advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Mon-ébam,	<i>I did advise, or, was advising.</i>
mon-ébas,	<i>thou didst advise, or, wast advising.</i>
mon-ébat,	<i>he did advise, or, was advising.</i>
Plur. Mon-ebámus,	<i>We did advise, or, were advising.</i>
mon-ebátis,	<i>ye did advise, or, were advising.</i>
mon-ébant,	<i>they did advise, or, were advising.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Monu-i,	<i>I advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-ísti,	<i>thou advisedst, or, hast advised.</i>
monu-it,	<i>he advised, or, hath advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-imus,	<i>We advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-ístis,	<i>ye advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they advised, or, have advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing. Monu-eram,	<i>I had advised.</i>
monu-eras,	<i>thou hadst advised.</i>
monu-erat,	<i>he had advised.</i>
Monu-erámus,	<i>We had advised.</i>
Plur. monu-erátis,	<i>ye had advised.</i>
monu-erant,	<i>they had advised.</i>

D

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Moné-bo,	<i>I shall, or, will advise.</i>
moné-bis,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt advise.</i>
moné-bit,	<i>he shall, or, will advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-bimus,	<i>We shall, or, will advise.</i>
mone-bitis,	<i>ye shall, or, will advise.</i>
moné-bunt,	<i>they shall, or, will advise.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Mon-e, mon-éto,	<i>Advise thou, or, do thou advise.</i>
mon eat, mon-éto,	<i>advise he, or, let him advise.</i>
Plur. Mon-eâmus,	<i>Advise we, or, let us advise.</i>
mon-ête, mon etôte,	<i>advise ye, or, do ye advise.</i>
mon-eant, mon énto,	<i>advise they, or, let them advise.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Mone-am,	<i>I may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, canst advise.</i>
mone-at,	<i>he may, or, can advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-âmus,	<i>We may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-âtis,	<i>ye may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-ant,	<i>they may, or, can advise.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Moné-rem,	<i>I might, or, could advise.</i>
mone-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st advise.</i>
moné-ret,	<i>he might, or, could advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could advise.</i>
mone-rétis,	<i>ye might, or, could advise.</i>
moné-rent,	<i>they might, or, could advise.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Monu-erim,	<i>I should have advised.</i>
monu-eris,	<i>thou should'st have advised.</i>
monu-erit,	<i>he should have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erimus,	<i>We should have advised.</i>
monu-eritis,	<i>ye should have advised.</i>
monu-erint,	<i>they should have advised.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Monu-issēm,	<i>I would have advised.</i>
monu-isses,	<i>thou would'st have advised.</i>
monu-isset,	<i>he would have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-issēmus,	<i>We would have advised.</i>
monu-issetis,	<i>ye would have advised.</i>
monu-issent,	<i>they would have advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Monu-ero,	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
monu-eris,	<i>thou shalt have advised.</i>
monu-erit,	<i>he shall have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erimus,	<i>We shall have advised.</i>
monu-eritis,	<i>ye shall have advised.</i>
monu-erint,	<i>they shall have advised.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential:

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense,

Mon-ēre, *to advise.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Monu-isse, *to have advised.*

Future Tense.

Monitū-rum esse, *to be about to advise.*

GERUNDS.

Monén-di,	<i>of advising.</i>
monén-do,	<i>in advising.</i>
monén-dum,	<i>to advise.</i>

SUPINES.

Active.

Passive.

Monit-um, *to advise.*

Monit-u, *to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Future in *rus*.

Mon-ens, *advising.*

Monitū-rus, *about to advise.*

D 2

Third

Third CONJUGATION.—Rego. INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---do, am.

Sing. Reg-o,	<i>I rule, am ruling; or, do rule.</i>
reg-is,	<i>thou rulest, art ruling, or, dost rule.</i>
reg-it,	<i>he ruleth, is ruling, or, doth rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-imus,	<i>We rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-itis,	<i>ye rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-unt,	<i>they rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Regé-bam,	<i>I did rule, or, was ruling.</i>
regé-bas,	<i>thou didst rule, or, wast ruling.</i>
regé-bat,	<i>he did rule, or, was ruling.</i>
Plur. Rege-bámus,	<i>We did rule, or, were ruling.</i>
rege-bátis,	<i>ye did rule, or, were ruling.</i>
regé-bant,	<i>they did rule, or, were ruling.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Rex-i,	<i>I ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-isti,	<i>thou ruledst, or, hast ruled.</i>
rex-it,	<i>he ruled, or, hath ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-imus,	<i>We ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-istis,	<i>ye ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they ruled, or, have ruled.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing. Rex-eram,	<i>I had ruled.</i>
rex-eras,	<i>thou hadst ruled.</i>
rex-erat,	<i>he had ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erámus,	<i>We had ruled,</i>
rex-erátis,	<i>ye had ruled.</i>
rex-erant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Reg-am,	<i>I shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt rule.</i>
reg-et,	<i>he shall, or, will rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will rule.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Reg-e, reg-ito,	<i>Rule thou, or, do thou rule.</i>
reg-at, reg-ito,	<i>rule he, or, let him rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámus,	<i>Rule we, or, let us rule.</i>
reg-ite, reg-itóte,	<i>rule ye, or, do ye rule.</i>
reg-ant, reg-únto,	<i>rule they, or, let them rule.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Reg-am,	<i>I may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st rule.</i>
reg-at,	<i>he may, or, can rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámus,	<i>We may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-ant,	<i>they may, or, can rule.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Reg-erem,	<i>I might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-eres,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st rule.</i>
reg-eret,	<i>he might, or, could rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-erémus,	<i>We might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-erétis,	<i>ye might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-erent,	<i>they might, or, could rule.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have, &c.*

Sing. Rex-erim,	<i>I should have ruled.</i>
rex-eris,	<i>thou should'st have ruled.</i>
rex-erit,	<i>he should have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erimus,	<i>We should have ruled.</i>
rex-eritis,	<i>ye should have ruled.</i>
rex-erint,	<i>they should have ruled.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Rex-issēm,	<i>I would have ruled.</i>
rex-isses,	<i>thou would'st have ruled.</i>
rex-isset,	<i>he would have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-issēmus,	<i>We would have ruled.</i>
rex-issetis,	<i>ye would have ruled.</i>
rex-issent,	<i>they would have ruled.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Rex-ero,	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
rex-eris,	<i>thou shalt have ruled.</i>
rex-erit,	<i>he shall have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erimus,	<i>We shall have ruled.</i>
rex-eritis,	<i>ye shall have ruled.</i>
rex-erint,	<i>they shall have ruled.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-ēre, *to rule.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rex-isse *to have ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rectū-rum esse, *to be about to rule.*

GERUNDS.

Regén di,	<i>of ruling.</i>
regén do,	<i>in ruling.</i>
regén-dum,	<i>to rule,</i>

SUPINES.

Active,	Passive.
Rect-um, <i>to rule.</i>	Rect-u, <i>to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.	Future in rus.
Reg-ens, <i>ruling.</i>	Rectu-rus, <i>about to rule.</i>

Fourth

Fourth CONJUGATION.---Audio. INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---do, am.

Sing. Aud-io,	<i>I bear, am hearing, or, do bear.</i>
aud-is,	<i>thou hearest, art hearing, or, dost bear.</i>
aud-it,	<i>he heareth, is hearing, or, doth bear.</i>
Plur. Aud-imus,	<i>We bear, are hearing, or, do bear.</i>
aud-itis,	<i>ye bear, are hearing, or, do bear.</i>
aud-iunt,	<i>they bear, are hearing, or, do bear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---did, was.

Sing. Audié-bam,	<i>I did bear or, was bearing.</i>
audié-bas,	<i>thou didst bear, or, wast bearing.</i>
audié-bat,	<i>he did bear, or, was bearing.</i>
Plur. Audie-bâmus,	<i>We did bear, or, were hearing.</i>
audie-bâtis,	<i>ye did bear, or, were hearing.</i>
audié-bant,	<i>they did bear, or, were hearing.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.---have.

Sing. Audiv-i,	<i>I heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-isti,	<i>thou heard'st, or, hast heard.</i>
audiv-it,	<i>he heard, or, hath heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-imus,	<i>We heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-istis,	<i>ye heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they heard, or, have heard.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.---had.

Sing. Audiv-eram,	<i>I had heard.</i>
audiv-eras,	<i>thou hadst heard.</i>
audiv-erat,	<i>he had heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-erâmus,	<i>We had heard.</i>
audiv-erâtis,	<i>ye had heard.</i>
audiv-erant,	<i>they had heard.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Audi-am,	<i>I shall or, will hear.</i>
audi-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt hear.</i>
audi-et,	<i>he shall, or, will hear.</i>
Plur. Audi-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will hear.</i>
audi-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will hear.</i>
audi-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will hear.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Aud-i, aud-íto,	<i>Hear thou, or, do thou hear.</i>
aud-iat, aud-íto,	<i>hear he, or, let him hear.</i>
Plur. Aud-iámus,	<i>Hear we, or, let us hear.</i>
aud-íte, aud-ítóte,	<i>hear ye, or, do ye hear.</i>
aud-iant, aud-iúnto,	<i>hear they, or, let them hear.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Audi-am,	<i>I may, or, can hear.</i>
audi-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st hear.</i>
audi-at,	<i>he may, or, can hear.</i>
Plur. Audi-ámus,	<i>We may, or, can hear.</i>
audi-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can hear.</i>
audi-ant,	<i>they may, or, can hear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Audi-rem,	<i>I might, or, could hear.</i>
audi-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st hear.</i>
audi-ret,	<i>he might, or, could hear.</i>
Plur. Audi-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could hear.</i>
audi-rétis,	<i>ye might, or, could hear.</i>
audi-rent,	<i>they might, or, could hear.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Audiv-erim,	<i>I should have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou should'st have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he should have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-erimus,	<i>We should have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye should have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they should have heard.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Audiv-issēm,	<i>I would have heard.</i>
audiv-isses,	<i>thou would'st have heard.</i>
audiv-isset,	<i>he would have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-issēmus,	<i>We would have heard.</i>
audiv-issetis,	<i>ye would have heard.</i>
audiv-issent,	<i>they would have heard.</i>

5. Future Tense—*shall have.*

Sing. Audiv-ero,	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou shalt have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he shall have heard.</i>
Plur. audiv-erimus,	<i>We shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye shall have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they shall have heard.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-īre, *to hear.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audiv-isse, *to have heard.*

Future Tense.

Auditū-rum esse, *to be about to hear.*

GERUNDS.

Audién-di, *of hearing.*
 audién-do, *in hearing.*
 audién-dum, *to hear.*

SUPINES.

Active. Passive.
 Audit-um, *to hear.* Audit-u, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Future in *rus*.
 Audi-ens, *hearing.* Auditū-rus, *about to hear.*
 E Declen

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Audi-am,	<i>I shall or, will hear.</i>
audi-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt hear.</i>
audi-et,	<i>he shall, or, will hear.</i>
Plur. Audi-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will hear.</i>
audi-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will hear.</i>
audi-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will hear.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Aud-i, and íto,	<i>Hear thou, or, do thou hear.</i>
aud-iat, aud-íto,	<i>hear he, or, let him hear.</i>
Plur. Aud-íamus,	<i>Hear we, or, let us hear.</i>
aud íte, aud-ítóte,	<i>hear ye, or, do ye hear.</i>
aud-iant; aud-iúnto,	<i>hear they, or, let them hear.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Audi-am,	<i>I may, or, can hear.</i>
audi-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st hear.</i>
audi-at,	<i>he may, or, can hear.</i>
Plur. Audi-amus,	<i>We may, or, can hear.</i>
audi-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can hear.</i>
audi-ant,	<i>they may, or, can hear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Audi-rem,	<i>I might, or, could hear.</i>
audi-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st hear.</i>
audi-ret,	<i>he might, or, could hear.</i>
Plur. Audi-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could hear.</i>
audi-rétis,	<i>ye might, or, could hear.</i>
audi-rent,	<i>they might, or, could hear.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Audiv-erim,	<i>I should have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou should'st have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he should have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-erimus,	<i>We should have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye should have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they should have heard.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Audiv-issēm,	<i>I would have heard.</i>
audiv-isses,	<i>thou would'st have heard.</i>
audiv-isset,	<i>he would have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-issēmus,	<i>We would have heard.</i>
audiv-issetis,	<i>ye would have heard.</i>
audiv-issent,	<i>they would have heard.</i>

5. Future Tense—*shall have.*

Sing. Audiv-ero,	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou shalt have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he shall have heard.</i>
Plur. audiv-erimus,	<i>We shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye shall have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they shall have heard.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-īre, *to hear.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audiv-isse, *to have heard.*

Future Tense.

Auditū-rum esse, *to be about to hear.*

GERUNDS.

Audién-di, *of hearing.*
 audién-do, *in hearing.*
 audién-dum, *to hear.*

SUPINES.

Active.

Passive.

Audit-um, *to hear.*

Audit-u, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Audi-ens, *hearing.*

Future in rus.

Auditū-rus, *about to hear.*

E

Declen-



Declension of VERBS PASSIVE.

Verbs passive in *OR*, are thus declined.

1. Am-or, am-áris *vel* am-áre, amát-us sum *vel* fui, am-ári; amát-us, amán-dus: *to be loved.*

2. Mon-éor, mon-éris *vel* mon-ére, monit-us sum *vel* fui, mon-éri; monit-us, monén-dus: *to be advised.*

3. Reg-or, reg-ëris *vel* reg-ëre, rect-us sum *vel* fui, reg-i; rect-us, regén-dus: *to be ruled.*

4. Aud-ior, aud-iris *vel* aud-ire, audit-us sum *vel* fui, aud-íri; audí-tus, audién-dus: *to be heard.*

First CONJUGATION.—Amor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—am.

Sing. Am-or,	<i>I am loved.</i>
am-áris, v. am-áre,	<i>thou art loved.</i>
am-átur,	<i>he is loved.</i>
Plur. Am-ámur,	<i>We are loved.</i>
am-amini,	<i>ye are loved.</i>
am-ántur,	<i>they are loved.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—was.

Sing. Am-ábar,	<i>I was loved.</i>
am-abáris, v. abáre,	<i>thou wast loved.</i>
am-abátur,	<i>he was loved.</i>
Plur. Am-abámur,	<i>We were loved.</i>
am-abámini,	<i>ye were loved.</i>
am-abántur,	<i>they were loved.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Amát-us sum <i>vel</i> fui,	<i>I have been loved.</i>
amat-us es, <i>v.</i> fuisti,	<i>thou hast been loved.</i>
amat-us est, <i>v.</i> fuit,	<i>he hath been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-i fumus, <i>v.</i> fuimus,	<i>We have been loved.</i>
amat-i estis, <i>v.</i> fuistis,	<i>ye have been loved.</i>
amat-i sunt, fuerunt <i>v.</i> ére,	<i>they have been loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.---*had been.*

Sing. Amát-us eram, <i>v.</i> fueram,	<i>I had been loved.</i>
amat-us eras, <i>v.</i> fuéras,	<i>thou hadst been loved.</i>
amat-us erat, <i>v.</i> fuerat,	<i>he had been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-i erámus, <i>v.</i> fuerámus,	<i>We had been loved.</i>
amat-i erátis, <i>v.</i> fuerátis,	<i>ye had been loved.</i>
amat-i erant, <i>p.</i> fuerant,	<i>they had been loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.---*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Am-ábor,	<i>I shall, or, will be loved.</i>
am-aberis, <i>v.</i> abere,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be loved.</i>
am-abitur,	<i>he shall, or, will be loved.</i>
Plur. Am-abimur,	<i>We shall, or, will be loved.</i>
am-abimini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be loved.</i>
am-abúntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Am-áre, am-átor,	<i>Be thou loved.</i>
am-étur, am-átor,	<i>let him be loved.</i>
Plur. Am-émur,	<i>Let us be loved.</i>
am-amini, am-aminor,	<i>be ye loved.</i>
am-ántur, am-ántor,	<i>let them be loved.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD:

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Am-er,	<i>I may, or, can be loved.</i>
am-éris, <i>v.</i> am-ére,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be loved.</i>
am-étur,	<i>he may, or, can be loved.</i>
Plur. Am-émur,	<i>We may, or, can be loved.</i>
am-emini,	<i>ye may, or, can be loved.</i>
am-éntur,	<i>they may, or, can be loved.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing.	Am-árer,	<i>I might, or, could be loved.</i>
	am-aréris, v. arére,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be loved.</i>
	am-arétur,	<i>he might, or, could be loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-arémur,	<i>We might, or, could be loved.</i>
	am-arémini,	<i>ye might, or, could be loved.</i>
	am-aréntur,	<i>they might, or, could be loved.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been loved.</i>
	amat-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been loved.</i>
	amat-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amat-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been loved.</i>
	amat-i sitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been loved.</i>
	amat-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us essem, v. fuisssem,	<i>I would have been loved.</i>
	amat-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been loved.</i>
	amat-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amat-i essemus, v. fuisssemus,	<i>We would have been loved.</i>
	amat-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been loved.</i>
	amat-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
	amat-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been loved.</i>
	amat-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amat-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been loved.</i>
	amat-i eritis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been loved.</i>
	amat-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been loved.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFIN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-ári

to be loved.

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amát-um esse, *vel*, fuisse*to have been loved.*

Future Tense.

Amát-um iri,

to be about to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Amát-us,

*loved, or, being loved.*The Future in *dus*.

Amán-dus,

to be loved.

Second CONJUGATION.—Moneor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---am.

Sing. Mon-eor,

mon-éris, *vel* ére,

mon-étur,

*I am advised.**thou art advised.**he is advised.*

Plur. Mon-émur,

mon-emini,

mon-éntur,

*We are advised.**ye are advised.**they are advised.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—was.

Sing. Mon-ébar,

mon-ebáris, *v.* ebáre,

mon-ebátur,

*I was advised.**thou wast advised.**he was advised.*

Plur. Mon-ebámur,

mon-ebamini,

mon-ebántur,

*We were advised.**ye were advised.**they were advised.*

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Monit-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been advised.</i>
monit-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been advised.</i>
monit-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been advised.</i>
monit-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been advised.</i>
monit-i sunt, fuérunt, v. fuère,	<i>they have been advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Monit-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been advised.</i>
monit-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been advised.</i>
monit-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i erámus, v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been advised.</i>
monit-i erátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been advised.</i>
monit-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Mon-ébor,	<i>I shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-eberis, v. ebere,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be advised.</i>
mon-ebitur,	<i>he shall, or, will be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-ebimur,	<i>We shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebimini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebantur,	<i>they shall, or, will be advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Mon-ére mon-étor,	<i>Be thou advised.</i>
mon-éatur, mon-étor,	<i>let him be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-éamur,	<i>Let us be advised.</i>
mon-emini, mon-eminor,	<i>be ye advised.</i>
mon-eántur, mon-éntor,	<i>let them be advised.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should, be.*

Sing. Mon-ear,	<i>I may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eáris, v. mon-eáre,	<i>thou mayst, or, canst be advised.</i>
mon-eátur,	<i>he may, or, can be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-eámur,	<i>We may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eámini,	<i>ye may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eántur,	<i>they may, or, can be advised.</i>

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Mon-érer,	<i>I might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eréris, v. erére,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be advised.</i>
mon-erétur,	<i>he might, or, could be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-erémur,	<i>We might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eremini,	<i>ye might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eréntur,	<i>they might, or, could be advised.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.---*may, should, have been.*

Sing. Monit-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been advised.</i>
monit-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou shouldst have been advised.</i>
monit-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been advised.</i>
monit-i sitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been advised.</i>
monit-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.---*might, could, would, have been.*

Sing. Monit-us essem, v. fuissem,	<i>I would have been advised.</i>
monit-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou wouldst have been advised.</i>
monit-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i essemus, v. fuissemus,	<i>We would have been advised.</i>
monit-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been advised.</i>
monit-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.---*shall have been.*

Sing. Monit-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>
monit-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been advised.</i>
monit-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been advised.</i>
monit-i eritis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been advised.</i>
monit-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been advised.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-éri, *to be advised.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

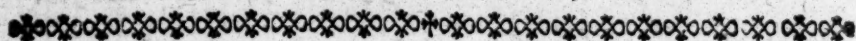
Monit-um esse, *vel, fuisse, to have been advised.*

Future Tense.

Monit-um iri, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Monit-us, *advised, or, being advised.*The Future in *dus*.Monén-dus, *to be advised.*

Third CONJUGATION.—Regor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---am.

Sing. Reg-or,	<i>I am ruled.</i>
reg-eris, v. reg-ere,	<i>thou art ruled.</i>
reg-itur,	<i>he is ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-imur,	<i>We are ruled.</i>
reg-imini,	<i>ye are ruled.</i>
reg-untur,	<i>they are ruled.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---was.

Sing. Reg-ébar,	<i>I was ruled.</i>
reg ebáris, v. ebáre,	<i>thou wast ruled.</i>
reg-ebátur,	<i>he was ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-ebámur,	<i>We were ruled.</i>
reg-ebamini,	<i>ye were ruled.</i>
reg-ebántur,	<i>they were ruled.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing.	Rect-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been ruled.</i>
	rect-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been ruled.</i>
	rect-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been ruled.</i>
Plur.	Rect-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been ruled.</i>
	rect-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been ruled.</i>
	rect-i sunt, fuerunt, v. fuere,	<i>they have been ruled.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing.	Rect-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been ruled.</i>
	rect-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been ruled.</i>
	rect-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been ruled.</i>
Plur.	Rect-i erámus, v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been ruled.</i>
	rect-i erátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been ruled.</i>
	rect-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been ruled.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing.	Reg-ar,	<i>I shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
	reg-éris, v. reg-ére,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be ruled.</i>
	reg-étur,	<i>he shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
Plur.	Reg-émur,	<i>We shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
	reg-emini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
	reg-éntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Reg-ere, reg-itor,	<i>Be thou ruled.</i>
	reg-átor, reg-itor,	<i>let him be ruled.</i>
Plur.	Reg-ámur,	<i>Let us be ruled.</i>
	reg-imini, reg-iminor,	<i>be ye ruled.</i>
	reg-ántur, reg-úntor,	<i>let them be ruled.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing.	Reg-ar,	<i>I may, or, can be ruled.</i>
	reg-áris, v. reg-áre,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be ruled.</i>
	reg-átor,	<i>he may, or, can be ruled.</i>

F

Plur.

Plur. Reg-ámur,
reg-amini,
reg-ántur,

*We may, or, can be ruled.
ye may, or, can be ruled.
they may, or, can be ruled.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Reg-erer,
reg-erérís, v. reg-erére,
reg-erétur,

*I might, or, could be ruled.
thou might'st, or, could'st be ruled.
he might, or, could be ruled.*

Plur. Reg-erémur,
reg-eremini,
reg-eréntur,

*We might, or, could be ruled.
ye might, or, could be ruled.
they might, or, could be ruled.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing. Rect-us sim, v. fuerim,
rect-us sis, v. fueris,
rect us sit, v. fuerit,

*I should have been ruled.
thou should'st have been ruled.
he should have been ruled.*

Plur. Rect-i simus, v. fuerimus,
rect-i sitis, v. fueritis,
rect-i sint, v. fuerint,

*We should have been ruled.
ye should have been ruled.
they should have been ruled.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing. Rect-us essem, v. fuisset,
rect-us esses, v. fuisses,
rect-us esset, v. fuisset,

*I would have been ruled.
thou would'st have been ruled.
he would have been ruled.*

Plur. Rect-i essemus, v. fuissetus,
rect-i essetis, v. fuissetis,
rect-i essent, v. fuissent,

*We would have been ruled.
ye would have been ruled.
they would have been ruled.*

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Rect-us ero, v. fuero,
rect-us eris, v. fueris,
rect us erit, v. fuerit,

*I shall have been ruled.
thou shalt have been ruled.
he shall have been ruled.*

Plur. Rect-i erimus, v. fuerimus,
rect-i eritis, v. fueritis,
rect-i erunt, v. fuerint,

*We shall have been ruled.
ye shall have been ruled.
they shall have been ruled.*

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-i *to be ruled.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rect-um esse, *vel*, fuisse, *to have been ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rect-um iri, *to be about to be ruled;*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Rect-us, *ruled, or, being ruled.*Participle of the future in *dus*.Regén-dus *to be ruled.*Fourth CONJUGATION.—Audior,
INDICATIVE MOOD.1. Present Tense.—*am*.

Sing. Aud-ior,	<i>I am heard.</i>
aud íris, <i>v.</i> aud-íre,	<i>thou art heard.</i>
aud-itur,	<i>he is heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-ímur,	<i>We are heard.</i>
aud imini,	<i>ye are heard.</i>
aud-iúntur,	<i>they are heard.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was*.

Sing. Aud-íebar,	<i>I was heard.</i>
aud-iebáris, <i>v.</i> aud-iebáre,	<i>thou wast heard.</i>
aud-iebátur.	<i>he was heard.</i>

F 2

Plur.

Plur. Aud-iebámur,
aud-iebamini,
aud-iebántur,

*We were heard.
ye were heard.
they were heard.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Audít-us sum, v. fui,
audit-us es, v. fuisti,
audit us est, v. fuit,

*I have been heard.
thou hast been heard.
he hath been heard.*

Plur. Audit-i sumus, v. fuimus,
audit-i estis, v. fuistis,
audit-i sunt, fuérunt, v. fuére,

*We have been heard.
ye have been heard.
they have been heard.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Audít-us eram, v. fueram,
audit-us eras, v. fueras,
audit-us erat, v. fuerat,

*I had been heard.
thou hadst been heard.
he had been heard.*

Plur. Audit-i erámus, v. fuerámus,
audit-i erátis, v. fuerátis,
audit-i erant, v. fuerant,

*We had been heard.
ye had been heard.
they had been heard.*

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,
aud-iéris, v. aud-iére,
aud-iétur,

*I shall, or, will be heard.
thou shalt, or, wilt be heard.
he shall, or, will be heard.*

Plur. Aud-iémur,
aud-iemini,
aud-iéntur,

*We shall, or, will be heard.
ye shall, or, will be heard.
they shall, or, will be heard.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-íre, aud-itor,
aud-iáur, aud-ítor,

*Be thou heard.
let him be heard.*

Plur. Aud-iámur,
aud-imini, aud-iminor,
aud-iántur, aud-iúntor,

*Let us be heard.
be ye heard.
let them be heard.*

POTEN.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,	<i>I may, or, can be heard,</i>
aud-iáris, v. audi-áre,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be heard.</i>
aud-iátur,	<i>he may, or, can be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-iámur,	<i>We may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iamini,	<i>ye may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iántur,	<i>they may, or, can be heard.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Aud-írer,	<i>I might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud-iréris, v. aud-irêre,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be heard.</i>
aud-irétur,	<i>he might, or, could be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-irémur,	<i>We might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud-iremini,	<i>ye might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud-irentur,	<i>they might, or, could be heard.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing. Audit us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been heard.</i>
audit-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been heard.</i>
audit-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been heard.</i>
audit-i fitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been heard.</i>
audit-i fint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been heard.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have been.*

Sing. Audit-us essem, v. fuisssem,	<i>I would have been heard.</i>
audit us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been heard.</i>
audit us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i essémus, v. fuissémus,	<i>We would have been heard.</i>
audit-i essétis, v. fuissétis,	<i>ye would have been heard.</i>
audit-i essent, v. fuissent	<i>they would have been heard.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Audit us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
audit-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been heard.</i>
audit-us erit. v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been heard.</i>

Plur.

Plur. Audit-i erimus, v. fuerimus, *We shall have been heard.*
 audit-i eritis, v. fueritis, *ye shall have been heard.*
 audit-i erunt, v. fuerint, *they shall have been heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-iri, *to be heard.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audit-um esse, *vel, fuisse, to have been heard.*

Future Tense.

Audit-um iri, *to be about to be heard.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Audit-us, *heard, or, being heard.*

Participle of the Future in *dus*.

Audién-dus, *to be heard.*



Declension of VERBS IRREGULAR.

CERTAIN verbs vary from the general rule, and are formed in the manner following.

1. Possum, potes, potui, posse; potens. *to be able.*
2. Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; volens: *to be willing.*
3. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, nolendum; nolens: *to be unwilling.*

Malo,

4. Malo, mavis, malui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; maléns: *to be more willing, or, to have rather.*

5. Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edère *vel* esse; edéndi, edéndo, edéndum; esum, esu; edens, esurus: *to eat.*

6. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; feréndi, feréndo, feréndum; latum, latu; ferens, laturus: *to bear, or, suffer.*

7. Fio, fis, factus sum *vel* fui, fieri; factus, faciendus: *to be made, or, done.*

8. Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus sum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, ferendus: *to be borne, or, suffered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense—*I am able, &c.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Possūm,	potes,	potest,	Possūmus,	potéstis,	possunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis, <i>v. es;</i>	edit, <i>v. est,</i>	edimus,	editis, <i>v. estis;</i>	edunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit,	finus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Feror,	ferris, <i>v. ferre;</i>	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur.

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I was able, &c.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>			
Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
Volé-bam,	} bas,	bat,	bámus,	bátis,	bant.
Nolé-bam,					
Malé-bam,					
Edé-bam,					
Feré-bam,					
Fie-bam,					
Fere-bar,	báris, <i>v. báre;</i>	bátur,	bámur,	bamini,	bántur.

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-i,	}	isti, it,	imus, istis, érant, <i>vel</i> , ére.		
Volu-i,					
Nolu-i,					
Malu-i,					
Ed-i,					
Tul-i,	}	sum, es, est,	i sumus, estis, sunt, fuérunt.		
Fact-us,					
Lat-us,					
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
		fui; fuísti; fuit,	fuimus; fuístis; fuère.		

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I had been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-eram,	}	eras, erat,	erámus, erátis, erant.		
Volu-eram,					
Nolu-eram,					
Malu-eram,					
Ed-eram,					
Tul-eram,	}	eram, eras, erat,	i erámus, erátis, erant.		
Fact-us,					
Lat-us,					
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
		fueram; eras; erat,	fuerámus; fuerátis; fuerant.		

5. Future Tense.—*I shall, or, will be able.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Pot-ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.
Vol-am,	}	es, et,	émus, étis, ent.		
Nol-am,					
Mal-am,					
Ed-am,					
Fer-am,					
Fi-am,			émur, emini, éntur.		
Fer-ar,					
	éris, v. ére; étur,				

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs. *Possum, volo, malo*, have no imperative mood.

Present Tense.—*be thou unwilling, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Noli, nolito.		nolite, nolitote.	
Ede, edito, <i>vel</i> , Es, esto;	edamus;	edite, editote, <i>vel</i> , este,	
Edat, edito, <i>vel</i> , esto.		estote; ed-ant, unto.	
Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto.	feramus;	ferte, fertote; fer-ant, unto.	
Fi, fito; fiat, fito.	fiamus;	sit, sitote; fiant, fiunto.	
Fer-re, tor; feratur, fertor.	feramur;	ferimini, or; antur, untor.	

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*I may be able, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Poss-im, } Vel-im, } Nol-im, } Mal-im, }	is, it,	imus, tis int,	
Ed-am, } Fer-am, } Fi-am, }	as at,	amus, atis ant.	
Fer-ar, áris, <i>v.</i> áre; átur,		amur, amini, antur,	

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I might be able, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Poss-em, } Vell-em, } Noll-em, } Mall-em, } Eder-em, } <i>vel.</i> } Ess-em, } Ferr-em, } Fier-em, }	es, et,	emus, etis, ent,	
Ferr-er, eris, <i>v.</i> ére; étur,		émur, emini, éntur.	

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I should have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-erim,	}	eris, erit,	erimus;	eritis,	erint.
Volu-erim,					
Nolu-erim,					
Malu-erim,					
Ed-erim,					
Tul-erim,					
Fact-us,	}	sim, fis, fit,	i simus,	fitis,	fint,
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
Lat-us,	}		fue-rim; ris; rit.		
			fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.		

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I might have been able &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-issem,	}	isses, isset,	issemus,	issetis,	issent.
Volu-issem,					
Nolu-issem,					
Malu-issem,					
Ed-issem,					
Tul-issem,					
Fact-us,	}	esset, esses, esset,	i essemus,	essétis,	essent,
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
Lat-us,	}		fu-issem; isses; isset.		
			fuissémus; fuissetis; fuissent.		

5. Future Tense.—*I shall have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-ero,	}	eris, erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint,
Volu-ero,					
Nolu-ero,					
Malu-ero,					
Ed-ero,					
Tul-ero,					
Fact-us,	}	ero, eris, erit,	i erimus,	eritis,	erunt,
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
Lat-us,	}		fue-ro; ris; rit.		
			fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.---to be able, &c.

Posse.	Edere, <i>vel</i> , esse.
Velle.	Ferre.
Nolle.	Fieri.
Malle.	Ferri.

Preterperf. and, Preterpluper. Tense.---to have been able, &c.

Potuisse.	Edisse.
Voluisse,	Tulisse.
Noluisse.	Factum esse, <i>vel</i> , fuisse,
Maluisse.	Latum esse, <i>vel</i> fuisse.

Future Tense.---to be about to eat, &c.

Esûrum esse.	Factum iri.
Latûrum esse.	Latum iri.

Obs. *Possûm*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, have no future Tense of the infinitive mood.

E O, to go, is also a verb irregular.

Eo, is, *ivi*, *ire*, *itum*, *iens*, *iturus*.

Indic. Mood.	{	Sing. <i>Eo</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>it</i> . Plur. <i>Imus</i> , <i>itis</i> , <i>eunt</i> .
Pres. T.		
Preterim.	{	Sing. <i>Ibam</i> , <i>ibas</i> , <i>ibat</i> . Pl. <i>Ibâmus</i> , <i>ibâtis</i> . (<i>ibant</i> ,
Tense,		
Future T.		Sing. <i>Ibo</i> , <i>ibis</i> , <i>ibit</i> , Pl. <i>Ibimus</i> , <i>ibitis</i> , <i>ibunt</i> .
Imperat M.	{	Sing. <i>I</i> , <i>ito</i> ; <i>eât</i> , <i>ito</i> . Pl. <i>Eâmus</i> ; <i>ite</i> , <i>itôte</i> ; (<i>eant</i> , <i>eunto</i> .
Potent. M.		
Gerunds ;		Sing. <i>Eâm</i> , <i>eâs</i> , <i>eât</i> . Pl. <i>Eâmus</i> , <i>eâtis</i> , <i>eant</i> ; <i>Eundi</i> , <i>eundo</i> , <i>eundum</i> .
Participle Pres. Tense.		<i>Icns</i> , gen. <i>eúntis</i> .

In all other moods and tenses, *Eo*, is declined like *audio*.

Obs. In like manner are the compounds of *Eo* declined ; also *queo* to be able, and *nequeo* to be unable, except that these two last have no imperative mood or Gerunds.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

VERBS are called *defective*, that have only some particular Tenses and Persons, as,

Aio, I say.

Indic. Mood. pres. tense. Sing. Aio, ais, ait. *Pl.* Aiunt.

Preterimp. T. Sing. Aié-bam, bas, bat.

Plur. Aie-bámus, batis, bant.

Preterp. T. Sing. Aisti, *Plur.* Aistis.

Imperative Mood, Sing Ai.

Potent. M. pres. T. Sing. Aias, aiat. *Pl.* Aiámus, aiánt.

Participle pres. Tense, Aiens.

Aufim, I dare.

Indic. or, Potent. M. Sing. Aufim, aufis, aufit.

Pl. Aufint.

Ave, Hail.

Imperative M. Sing. Ave, avéto. *Pl.* Aveté, avetóte.

Infinitive M. Avére.

Salve, God save you.

Indicat. M. future T. Sing. Salvébis.

Imperat. M. Sing Salve, salvéto. *Pl.* Salvéte, salvetote.

Infin. M. Salvére.

Cedo, Give me

Imperat. M. Sing. Cedo. *Pl.* Cedite.

Faxo, or, Faxim, I will, or, may do it; pro faciam. &c.

Indic fut. or, Pot. M. Sing. Faxe, vel, faxim, faxis, faxit. *Pl.* Faximus, faxitis, faxint.

Quæso, I pray.

Indic. M. pres. T. Sing. Quæso, quæsis, quæsit.

Pl. Quæsumus.

Infin. M. Quæsére. *Participle* Quæsens.

Inquio, or, Inquam, I say.

Indic. M. pres. T. Sing. Inquio, vel, in-quam, quis, quit.

Pl. Inquimus, inquunt.

Preterimp. T. Sing. Inquiébat. *Pl.* Inquiébant.

Preterp. T. Sing. Inquisti.

Future T. Sing. Inquies, inquiet.

Imperat.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Inque, inquit. Pl. Inquito. Participle, Inquiens.

Memini, remember.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Memento. Pl. Mementote. Cœpi, begin.

Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing. Cœpi, cœpisti.

Odi, hate

Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing. Odi, odisti, odit.

Pl.

Oderunt.

Novi, know, and Memini remember. These two verbs have the tenses only that are formed from the præterperfect tense of the indicative mood : as of

Memin-i are formed *memin-eram, erim, -issem, -ero, -isse.*

In like manner do *cœpi* and *odi* also form these tenses.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

VERBS when expressed in general ; and in English take the word *It* before them, are called *Impersonals*. as,

It delighteth, *delectat, delectábat, delectávit, &c.*

It becometh, *deceat, decébat, decuit.*

It is fought, *pugnátur, pugnabátur, pugnátum est, &c.*

It seemeth, *videtur, videbatur, videbitur, visum est.*

OF A PARTICIPLE.

APARTICIPLE is a part of speech derived from a verb, and taketh part of a noun ; as, number, gender, case, and declension : and part of a verb ; as, tense, and signification.

There be four kinds of PARTICIPLES :

1. One of the present tense, which in English ends in *ing*, and in Latin in *ans*, or, *ens* ; as, *loving* amans ; *teaching* docens.

2. One of the future in *rus*, which signifies a likelihood, or design of doing a thing : as, *amáturus* to love, or, about to love.

3. One

3. One of the preterperfect tense, which has generally a passive signification, and in English ends in *d*, *t*, or, *n*, as *lectus* read, *doctus* taught, *visus* seen.

4. One of the future in *dus*, which also has a passive signification, and expresses a future action, as, *amandus*, to be loved.

Note, All participles are declined like nouns-adjective.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to encrease or diminish their signification; as, he speaks *well*; they write *badly*.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that joineth words, and sentences together; as, my Father *and* my Mother.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before an other word; as, *ad dextram*, on the right hand; or else is joined in composition; as, *indotus*, unlearned.

THESE prepositions have an accusative case after them.

<i>Ad</i> , to, or at.	<i>Penès</i> , in the Power of.
<i>Adversum</i> , <i>Adversus</i> , against.	<i>Per</i> , by, or, through.
<i>Ante</i> , before.	<i>Ponè</i> , behind.
<i>Apud</i> , at, or, near.	<i>Post</i> , after, or, since.
<i>Circa</i> , <i>Circum</i> , <i>Circiter</i> , about.	<i>Præter</i> , beside, or, except.
<i>Cis</i> , <i>Citra</i> , on this side.	<i>Prope</i> , nigh, or, near to.
<i>Contra</i> , against.	<i>Propter</i> , for, or, because of.
<i>Erga</i> , toward.	<i>Secundum</i> , according to.
<i>Extra</i> , without.	<i>Secus</i> , by, or, along.
<i>Infra</i> , beneath.	<i>Supra</i> , above.
<i>Inter</i> , between, or, among.	<i>Trans</i> , on the farther side.
<i>Intra</i> , within.	<i>Versus</i> , toward.
<i>Juxta</i> , beside, or, nigh to.	<i>Ultra</i> , beyond.
<i>Ob</i> , for, or, because of.	<i>Usque</i> , until.

Obi.

Obf. *Versus* is set after its case ; as, *Londinum versus*, towards London.

Likewise *penes* and *usque*, may be so placed.

T H E Prepositions following have an Ablative case after them.

<i>A, Ab, Abs</i> , from, or, by.	<i>Palam</i> , openly.
<i>Absque</i> , without.	<i>Præ</i> , before, or, in compa-
<i>Coram</i> , before, or, in pre-	rison of.
sence of.	<i>Pro</i> , for.
<i>Cum</i> , with.	<i>Sine</i> , without.
<i>De</i> , of, or, from.	<i>Tenus</i> , up to, or, as far as.
<i>E, Ex</i> , of, from, or, out of.	

Obf. *Tenus* is set after its case ; as, *portâ tenus*, as far as the gate ; and in the plural number the noun is commonly put in the genitive case ; as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears.

T H E Prepositions following serve to both cases.

Clam, unknown to ; as, *clam patrem*, or *patre*, without my father's knowledge.

In, for *into*, signifying motion, has an accusative case : as, *Eo in urbem*, I go into the city.

In, for *in* only, serves to the ablative case : as, *In te spes est* my hope is in thee.

Sub : as, *sub noctem*, a little before night.

sub judice lis est, the matter is before the judge.

Subter : as, *subter terram*, under the earth.

subter aquâ, under the water.

Super : as, *super lapidem*, upon a stone.

super viridi fronde, upon a green bough.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

A N Interjection is a part of speech, which betokeneth a sudden motion of the mind, be it grief, or joy, or other passion.

The

The THREE CONCORDS explained.

THERE are three concords, or, agreements in Latin.

1. Between the nominative case and the verb.
2. Between the substantive and the adjective.
3. Between the antecedent and the relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

A VERB agreeth with its nominative case, in number and person ;

In order to find out the nominative case, ask the question *who*, or, *what*, with the verb ; and the word that answereth to the question, is the nominative case to the verb ; as, *who reads ? who regards not ?*

The *master* reads, but *ye* regard not.

* *Præceptor* ^b *legit*, * *vos verò* ^b *negligitis*.

Sometimes an infinitive mood, or a sentence, is the nominative case to a verb ; and sometimes the substantive to an adjective, and in this case the adjective and the relative must be in the neuter gender : as,

Diluculo * *surgere saluberrimum* ^b *est*.

To rise betimes in the morning is most wholesome.

* *In tempore veni* ^b *quod omnium est primum*,

I came in season, which is the chiefeſt thing of all.

Many nominative caſes ſingular, have a verb plural, which agrees with the nominative caſe of the moſt worthy perſon ; And note, That the firſt perſon is more worthy than the ſecond, and the ſecond more worthy than the third : as,

* *Ego et* ^b *tu* * *ſumus in tuto*,

I and thou are in ſafety.

The ſubſtantive which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the queſtion *whom*, or, *what*, made by the verb, ſhall commonly be the accuſative caſe :

except

except the verb, by some particular rule requires an other case after it: as,

Si cupis ^a placere ^b magistro, ^a utere ^b diligentia.

If you desire to please the master, use diligence.

Obs. In this Example *magistro* is the dative, and *diligentia* the ablative case, according to rule.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

WHEN you have an adjective, ask this question, *who, or, what?* with the adjective; and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to the adjective.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with its substantive in case, gender, and number: as,

^a Amicus ^b certus in ^a re ^b incerta cernitur.

A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.

Obs. 1. The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter. *Also note*, that in things without life, the neuter gender is most worthy: and in this case, though the substantive, or antecedent, be of the masculine or feminine gender, and not of the neuter, yet may the adjective, or relative, be put in the neuter gender; as,

^a Arcus et ^a calami sunt ^b bona.

The bow and arrows are good.

^a Arcus et ^a calami ^b quæ fregisti.

The bow and arrows *which* thou hast broken.

Obs. 2. Many substantives singular, will have an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as,

^a Rex et ^a regina ^b beati.

The king and the queen are blessed.

Also, When in English, the word *thing* is put with an adjective, you may in Latin leave out the substantive, and

H

put

put the adjective in the neuter gender ; as,

Many things have hindered me.

Multa me impediunt.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

WHEN you have a relative, ask this question, *who*, or, *what?* with the verb; and the word, that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent to the relative.

The relative agreeth with its antecedent in gender, number, and person : as.

^a *Vir sapit*, ^b *qui pauca loquitur*.

The man is wise, *who* speaketh few words.

Obs. 1. If the relative refers to two antecedents, or more, then it shall be put in the plural number : as,

^a *Tu multum dormis*, et *sapè* ^a *potas*; ^b *quæ* ^b *ambo sunt corpori inimica* :

Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often; *both which* things are naught for the body.

Obs. 2. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *who*, or, *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction, expressed in Latin by *quòd*, or *ut*; and in making Latin, the conjunction may be put away, by turning the nominative case to the verb, into the accusative; and the verb into the infinitive Mood : as,

I am glad *that* thou art in good health.

Gaudeo ^a *quòd tu bene* ^b *vales*; or, *gaudeo* ^a *te bene* ^b *valere*.

A PARADIGM or general TABLE of VERBS throughout the several Moods and Tenses, by which all Verbs Regular are formed according to their respective Conjugations.

1. The ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense ; *do, am.*

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Conjug.</i>		
1.	o, as, at.	ámus, átis, ant.
2.	eo, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
3.	o, is, it,	imus, itis, unt.
4.	io, is, it.	ímus, ítis, iunt.

Preterimperfect Tense ; *did, was.*

<i>Conjug.</i>	1. ábam, ábas, ábat.	abámus, abátis, ábant.
2.	3. ébam, ébas, ébat.	ebámus, ebátis, ébant.
4.	iebam, iébas, iébat	iebámus, iebátis, iébant.

Preterperfect Tense ; *have.**

<i>Conjug.</i>		
1. 2. 3. 4.	} i, isti, it.	imus, istis, érunt, or ére.

Preterpluperfect Tense ; *had.*

<i>Conjug.</i>		
1. 2. 3. 4.	} eram, eras, erat.	erámus, erátis, erant.

Future Tense ; *shall or will.*

<i>Conjug.</i>	1. ábo, ábis, ábit.	abimus, abitis, ábunt.
2.	ébo, ébis, ébit.	ebimus, ebitis, ébunt.
3.	am, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
4.	iam, ies, iet.	iémus, iétis, ient.

Imperative Mood ; *let.*

<i>Conjug.</i>	1. a, áto ; et, áto.	émus ; áte, atóte ; ent, ánto.
	2. e, éto ; eat, éto.	eámus ; éte, etóte ; eant, énto.
	3. e, ito ; at, ito.	ámus ; ite, itóte ; ant, únto.
	4. i, íto ; iat, íto.	iámus ; ite, itóte ; iant, iúnto.

* The several Terminations of this Tense are the same in the four Conjugations ; and note, the Preterpluperfect Tense that next follows, as also other Tenses of the Potential and Infinitive Moods are derived from this Preterperfect Tense, as is observed Page 22.

*Potential or Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense ; *may, or can.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. em, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
2. eam, eas, eat.	eámus, eátis, eant,
3. am, as, at	ámus, átis, ant.
4. iam, ias, iat.	iámus, iátis, iant.

Preterimperfect Tense ; *might, could, should.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. arem, áres, áret.	arémus, arétis, árent.
2. 3. érem, éres, éret.	erémus, erétis, érent.
4. írem, íres, íret.	irémus, irétis, írent.

Preterperfect Tense ; *should have, may have.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. erim, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.
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Preterpluperfect Tense ; *would, might, could have.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. íssem, ísses, ísset.	íssémus, íssétis, íssent.
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Future Tense ; *shall have,*

<i>Conj.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. ero, eris, erit.	erímus, erítis, erint.
---	------------------------

*Infinitive Mood.**Present and Preterimp.* 1. āre. 2. ēre, 3. ĕre. 4. ĭre.*Preterp. and preterplup.* ísse.*Future,* rum esse. vel fuisse.*Gerunds,* di, do, dum.*Supines.* um, u.*Participle of the present Tense.* 1. ans ; 2. ens ; 3. ens ; 4. iens.*Participle future in rus.* rus.

2. PASSIVE VOICE,

*Indicative Mood.*Present Tense ; *am.*

Singular.

Plural.

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. or; áris, or áre ;	ámur, amini, ántur.
áur.	
2. eor; éris, or ére ;	émur, emini, éntur;
étur.	
3. or; eris, or ere ;	imur, imini, úntur.
4. ior; íris, or íre ;	imur, imini, iúntur.

Preter-

Preterimperfect Tense ; *was.*

Conjug.	1.	ábar; abáris, or ab-	abámur, abamini, abántur.
		áre; abátur.	
	2. 3.	ébar; ebáris, or eb-	ebámur, ebamini, ebántur.
		áre; ebátur	
	4.	iebar; iebáris, or	iebámur, iebamini, ieban-
		iebáre; iebátur.	tur.

Preterperfect Tense ; *have been.*

Conjug.	us sum, or fui ; es, or		i sumus, or fuimus ; i estis,
	1. 2. 3. 4.	fuiſti ; eſt, or fuit.	or fuiſtis ; i ſunt, fuérunt, or fuére.

Preterpluperfect Tense ; *had been.*

Conjug.	us eram, or fueram ;		ierámus, or fuerámus ; erá-
	1. 2. 3. 4.	eras, or fueras ; erat	tis, or fuerátis ; erant, or or fuerat.

Future Tense ; *shall, or, will be.*

Conjug.	1.	ábor; aberis, or ab-	abimur, abimini, abúntur.
		ere; abitur.	
	2.	ébor; eberis, or eb-	ebimur, ebimini, ebúntur.
		ere; ebitur.	
	3.	ar; éris, or ére; étur.	émur, emini, éntur,
	4.	iar; iéris, or iére ;	iémur, iemini, iéntur.
		iétur.	

Imperative Mood ; *let.*

Conjug.	1.	áre, átor; étur, átor.	émur; amini, aminor; én-
			tur, ántor.
	2.	ére, étor; eátur,	eámur; emini, eminator;
		étor.	eántur, éntor.
	3.	ere, itor; átur, itor.	ámur; imini, iminator ; án-
			tur, úntor.
	4.	íre, ítor; iátur, ítor.	iámur; imini, iminator;
			iántur, iúntor.

Potential

*Potential or Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense ; *may, or, can be.*

Singular.

Plural.

- Conjug.* 1. er; éris *or* ére; étur. émur, emini, éntur?
 2. ear; éaris *or* eäre; eámur, eamini, eántur.
 eátur.
 3. ar; áris *or* áre; átur. ámur, amini, ántur.
 4. iar; iáris, *or* iäre; iámur, iamini, iántur.
 iátur.

Preterimperfect Tense ; *might, could, should be.*

- Conjug.* 1. árer; aréris, *or* a- arémur, aremini, aréntur.
 rère; arétur.
 2. 3. erer; eréris, *or* e- erémur, eremini, eréntur.
 rère; erétur.
 4. írer; íréris, *or* irére; írémur, iremini, iréntur.
 irétur.

Preterperfect Tense ; *may, or, should have been.*

- Conj.* 1. 2. 3. 4. us fim, *or* fuerim; fis, i fimus, *or* fuerimus; fitis, *or*
or fueris; fit, *or*, fueritis; fínt, *or* fuerint,
 fuerit.

Preterpluperfect Tense ; *would, might, could have been.*

- Conj.* 1. 2. 3. 4. us effém, *or* fuissém; i effémus, *or* fuissémus; ef-
 essés, *or* fuissés; sétis, *or* fuissétis; essent,
 esset, *or* fuisset. *or* fuissent.

Future Tense ; *shall have been.*

- Conj.* 1. 2. 3. 4. us ero, *or* fuero; eris, i erimus, *or* fuerimus; eri-
or fueris; erit, *or* tis, *or* fueritis; erunt,
 fuerit. fuerint.

*Infinitive Mood.**Present and Preterimperf.* 1. ári. 2. éri. 3. i. 4. íri.*Preterperf. and Preterpluperf.* um esse, *or* fuisse.*Future.* um iri, *or* fóre.*Participle of the Preterp. Tense.* us. *Future in* dus, dus.

OF THE
GENDERS OF NOUNS.

I. SUBSTANTIVES.

PROPER NAMES.

1. Masculine.

Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur, mascula dicas;
Ut sunt Divorum; Mars, Bacchus, Apollo: Virorum;
Ut Cato, Virgilius: Fluviorum; ut, Tiberis, Orontes:
Mensium; ut, October: Ventorum; ut, Libs, Notus, Auster.

2. Feminine.

Propria fœmineum referentia nomina sexum,
Fœmineo generi tribuuntur: sive Dearum
Sunt; ut, Juno, Venus: Mulierum; ceu, Anna, Philotis:
Urbium; ut, Elis, Opus: Regionum; ut, Græcia, Persis:
Insulæ itém nomen; ceu, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.
Excipienda tamen quædam sunt urbium; ut ista
Mascula; Sulmo, Agragas: quædam neutralia; ut, Argos,
Tibur, Præneste: et genus Anxur quod dat utrumque.

NOUNS APPELLATIVE.

1. Feminine Gender.

Appellativa arborum erunt muliebria; ut, alnus,
Cupressus, cedrus. Mas spinus, mas oleaster:
Et sunt neutra, filer, suber, thus, robur, acérque.

2. Epicene Gender.

Sunt etiam Volucrum; ceu, passer, hirundo: Ferarum;
Ut, tigris, vulpes: et Piscium; ut, ostrea, cetus,
Dicta epicæna: quibus vox ipsa genus feret aptum.

3. Neuter

3. Neuter Gender.

Attamen ex cunctis supra reliquisque notandum,
Omne quod exit in um, seu Græcum, sive Latinum,
Esse genus neutrum; sic invariabile nomen.

THE FIRST SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS not increasing.

Feminine.

Nomen non crescens genitivo; ceu, caro carnis,
Capra capræ, nubes nubis; genus est muliebre.

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

Mascula nomina in a dicuntur multa virorum:
Ut, scriba, affecla, scurra, et rabula, lixa, lanista.
Mascula, Græcorum quot declinatio prima
Fundit in as, et in es; et ab illis quot per a fiunt:
Ut, satrapas satrapa, athletes athleta. Leguntur
Mascula item, verres, natalis, aqualis: Ab asse
Nata; ut centussis: conjunge lienis, et orbis,
Callis, caulis, follis; collis, mensis, et ensis,
Fustis, funis, cenchris, panis, crinis, et ignis:
Cassis, fassis, torris, sentis, piscis, et unguis,
Et vermis, vesti, postis; societur et axis.

Mascula in er; ceu, venter: in os, vel us; ut, logos, annus.
Fæminei at generis sunt, mater, hugius, domus, alvus,
Et colus, et quartæ pro fructu ficus, acûsque,
Porticus, atque tribus, focrus, nurus et manus, idus;
Huc anus addenda est, huc mystica vannus Iacchi.

His jungas os in us vertentia Græca; papyrus,
Antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus.
Chrystallus, synodus, sapphirus, eremus et Arctus,
Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

Neutrum nomen in e, si gignit is, ut, mare, rete.
Et, quot in on, per i flexa legas; ut, barbiton, adde.

Es

*Est neutrum hippomanes genus, et neutrum cacoethes,
Et virus, pelagus : neutrum modò, mas modò, vulgus.*

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

I*ncerti generis sunt talpa, et dama, canalis,
Et cytissus, balanus, clunis, finis, penus, amnis,
Pampinus, et corbis, linter, torquis, specus, anguis.
Pro morbo ficus fici dans, atque phaselus,
Lecythus, ac atomus, grossus, pharus, et paradisus.*

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Gender excepted.

C*ompositum à verbo dans a, commune duorum est ;
Grajugena à gigno, agricola à colo, id advena monstrant
A venio : Adde senex, auriga, et verna, sodalis,
Vates, extorris, patruelis, perque duellis,
Affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.*

THE SECOND SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increasing, long.

Feminine.

N*omen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Syllaba acuta sonat, velut hæc pietas pietatis,
Virtus virtutis monstrant ; genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

M*ascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam.
Sal, fol, ren, et splen, Car, Ser, vir, vas vadis, as, mas,
Bes, Cres, præ, et pès, glis gliris habens genitivo ;
Mos, flos, ros, et Tros, mus, dens, mons, pons, simul
et fons*

Seps pro serpente, gryps, Thrax, rex, grex gregis, et Phryx.

*Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n ; ut, Acarnan,
Lichen, et delphin : Et in o signantia corpus ;*

Ut, leo, cûrculio : sic senio, ternio, sermo.

Mascula in er, or, et os : ceu, crater, conditor, heros :

His, torrens, nefrens, oriens, conjunge cliensque :

Atque bidens instrumentum, cum pluribus in dens ;

Adde gigas, elephas, adamas, Garamásque, tapésque,

I

Atque

adde.

Es

*Atque lebes, sic et magnæ, unumque meridi-
es nomen quintæ : et quæ componantur ab assē,
Ut dodrans, semis : jungantur mascula ; Samnis,
Hydrops, et thorax : jungas quoque mascula ; vervex,
Phœnix, et bombyx pro vermiculo. Attamen ex his
Sunt muliebres genus, Syren, necnon, soror, uxor.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

*Sunt neutralia et hæc monosyllaba nomina ; mel, fel,
Lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas vasis, os ossis, et oris,
Rus, thus, jus, crus, pus Et in al polysyllaba, in arguē,
Ut Capital, laquear. Neutrum al-ec, ex, muliebres.*

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

*Sunt dubii generis, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus,
Perdix, lynx, limax, stirps pro trunco, pedis et calx :
Adde dies, numero tantum mas esto secundo.*

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Gender excepted.

*Sunt commune, Parens, auctorque, infans, adolescens,
Dux, illex, hæres, exlex : a fronte creata ;
Ut, bifrons : custos, bos, fur, sus, atque sacerdos.*

THE THIRD SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increasing short.

Masculine.

*Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Sit gravis, ut sanguis genitivo sanguinis, est mas.*

1. NOUNS Feminine excepted.

*Feminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do,
Quod dinis, atque in go, quod dat ginis, in genitivo.
Id tibi dulcedo faciens dulcedinis : idque
Monstrat, compago compaginis : adjice virgo,
Grando, fides, compes, teges, et seges, arbor, hyemsque ;
Sic chlamys, et findon, Gorgon, icon, et Amazon.
Græcula in as, vel in is finita : ut, lampas, iaspis.
Cassis, cuspis ; item mulier, pecus et pecudis dans :*

Hu

*His forfex, pellex, carex, simul atque supellex,
Appendix, hyftrix, coxendix ; adde filixque.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

EST neutrale genus signans rem non animatam
Nomen in a, ut problema ; en, ut omen ; ar, ut ju-
bar ; ur dans,

*Ut jecur ; us, ut onus ; put ut occiput. Attamen ex his
Mascula sunt, pecten, furfur. Sunt neutra, cadaver,
Verber, iter, suber, pro fungo tuber, et uber,
Gingiber, et laser, cicer, et piper, atque papaver,
Et fiser : his addas neutra, æquor, marmor, adôrque ;
Atque pecus quando pecoris facit in genitivo.*

3. NOUNS of the Doubtful Gender excepted.

Sunt dubii generis, cardo, margo, cinis, obex,
Forceps, pumex, imbrex, cortex, pulvis, adêpsque
Adde culex, natrix, et onyx cum prole, filêxque,
Quamvis hæc meliùs vult mascula dici et usus.

4. NOUNS Common excepted.

Communis generis sunt ista ; vigil, pugil, exul,
Præsul, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, augur, et Arcas,
Antistes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hospes ;
Sic ales, præses, princeps, auceps, eques, obses ;
Atque alia à verbis quæ nomina multa creantur :
Ut, conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, et aruspex.

II. ADJECTIVES.

Adjectiva unam duntaxat habentia vocem ;
Ut, felix, audax ; retinent genus omne sub unâ :
Sub geminâ si voce cadant, velut, omnis et omne,
Vox commune duûm prior est, vox altera neutrum :
At si tres variant voces ; sacer ut, sacra, sacrum :
Vox prima est mas, altera fœmina, tertia neutrum.

Obl. 1. At sunt quæ flexu propè substantiva vocares,
Adjectiva tamen naturâ usûque reperta :
Talìa sunt pauper, puber, cum degener, uber.

*Et dives, locuples, fospes, comes, atque superstes :
Cum paucis aliis, quæ lectio iusta docebit.*

Obs. 2. *Hæc proprium quendam sibi flexum adsciscere
gaudent,*

Campester, volucer, celeber, celer, atque saluber :

Junge pedester, equester, et acer : junge paluster,

Ac alacer, sylvester. At hæc tu sic variabis ;

Hic celer, hæc celeris, neutro hoc celere : Aut aliter sic,

Hic atque hæc celeris, rursum hoc celere est tibi neutrum.

O F

NOUNS HETEROCLITE;

O R

I R R E G U L A R.

QUÆ genus aut flexum variant, quæcunque novato
Ritu deficiunt, superantve, HETEROCLITA sunt.

NOUNS changing their Gender, and Declining.

HÆC genus, ac flexum, partim variantia cernis,
Pergamus in numero plurali Pergama gignit.

Dat prior his numerus neutrum genus, alter utrumque,

Rastrum cum freno, filum simul atque capistrum :

Argos item, et cælum, sunt singula neutra : sed audi,

Maseula duntaxat cœlos vocitabis, et Argos :

Frena sed et frenos, quo pacto et cetera formant

Pluralis numerus genus his solet addere utrumque ;

Sibilus, atque jocus, locus,—His quoque plurimâ jungas.

NOUNS defective.

QUÆ sequitur, manca est casu, numerove, propago.

I. Aptota,

I. Aptota, or, NOUNS undeclined.

QUÆ nullum variant casum ; ut, fas, nil, nihil, instar.
 Multa et in u, simul i ; ut sunt hæc, cornūque, genū-
 que

Sic gummi, frugi : sic Tempe, tot, quot, et omnes
 Atribus ad centum numeros ; aptota vocabis.

II. Monoptota, or, NOUNS declined with one Case.

EStque monoptoton nomen, cui vox cadit una :

Ceu, noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, simul astu,

Promptu. permissu : plurali legimus astus ;

Legimus inficias, sed vox ea sola reperta est.

III. Diptota, or, NOUNS declined with two Cases.

Sunt diptota quibus duplex flexura remansit :

Ut, fors forte dabit sexto, ipontis quoque sponte ;

Jugeri et sexto dat jugere ; verberis autem

Verbere : suppetiæ quarto quoque suppetias dant ;

Tantundem dat tantidem, simul impetis et dat

Impete ; —————

Sic repetundarum repetundis. Verberis altero

Quatuor in numero casus cum jugere servant.

IV. Triptota, or, NOUNS declined with three Cases.

TRes quibus inflectis casus, triptota vocantur :

Sic opis est nostræ, fer opem legis, atque ope dignus ;

Fleste preci, atque precem, petit et prece blandus amicam :

At tantum recto frugis caret, et ditionis ;

Integra vox vis est, nisi desit forte dativus :

His vicis atque vicem et jungas vice ; plus quoque pluris.

Plus habet et quarto : His numerus datur omnibus alter.

V. NOUNS defective in the Plural Number.

Propria cuncta notes, quibus est natura coercens,

Plurima ne fuerint : alia et tibi multa legenti

Occurrent, numerum raro excedentia primum.

VI. NOUNS

VI. Nouns defective in the Singular Number.

M Ascula sunt tantum numero contenta secundo,
 Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, et antes,
 Lendes et lemures, fasti simul, atque minores,
 Cum genus assignant natales; adde penates,
 Et loco plurali, quales Gabique, Locrique,
 Et quaecunque legas passim similis rationis.

Hæc sunt fœminei generis, numerique secundi;
 Exuviæ, phaleræ, gratæque, manubiæ, et idus,
 Antiæ et induciæ: simul infidiaëque, minaëque,
 Excubiæ, nonæ, nugæ, tricaëque, calendæ,
 Quisquillæ, thermæ, cunæ, diræ, exequiaëque,
 Feriæ, et inferiæ; sic primitiaëque, plagaëque
 Retia signantes, et valvæ, divitiaëque,
 Nuptiæ etiam, et lactes; addantur Thebæ et Athenæ,
 Quod genus invenias et nomina plura locorum.

Rariùs hæc primo pluralia neutra leguntur;
 Mœnia, cum testis, præcordia, lustra ferarum,
 Arma, mapalia; sic bellaria, munia, castra;
 Funus iusta petit, petit et sponsalia virgo;
 Rostra disertus amat, puerique crepundia gestant,
 Infantisque colunt cunabula; consulit exta
 Augur, et absolvens superis effata recantat;
 Festa deum poterunt, seu Bacchanalia jungi:
 Quod si plura leges, licet hæc quoque classe reponas.

Nouns declined after both the second and fourth Declension.

HÆC simul et quarti flexus sunt, atque secundi;
 Laurus enim lauri facit et laurûs genitivo,
 Sic quercus, pinus pro fructu ac arbore ficus,
 Sic colus, atque penus, cornus quando arbor habetur,
 Sic lacus, atque domus: licet hæc nec ubique recurrant
 His quoque plura leges, quæ prius jure relinquant.

Interdum lini et livi, cerno quoque crevi :

Gigno, pono, cano ; genui, posui, cecini dant.

Po fit psi : ut scalpo scalpsi : rumpo excipe rupi :

Et strepo quod format strepui, crepo quod crepui dat.

Quo fit qui : ut linquo liqui : coquo demito coxi.

Ro fit vi : sero ceu pro planto et semino sevi,

Quod serui melius semper dabit ordine signans.

Vult verro verri et versi, uro ussi, gero gessi,

Quæro quæsi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.

So, veluti probant arcesso, incesso, atque lacecco,

Formabit sivi : sed tolle capecco capecci,

Quodque capeccivi facit, atque facecco facecci,

Et viso visi : sed pinso pinsui habebit.

Sco fit vi : ut pascio pavi : vult posco poscosci,

Vult didici disco, quæxi formare qui.

To fit ti : ut verto verti : sed tecto tectur

Pro facio stare activum, nam jure tectur ;

Dat mitto misi, peto vult formare petivi ;

Sterto stertui habet, meto messui : Ab ecto fit exi ;

Ut flecto flexi ; necto dat nexui, habetque

Nexi ; item pecto dat pexui, habet quoque pexi.

Vo fit vi : ut volvo volvi : vivo ex vivo.

Xo fit ui : ut monstrat texo, quod monstrat habebit.

Fit cio ci : ut facio feci, jaceo quod jaceo.

Antiquum lacio lexi, specio quoque spexi.

Fit dîo di : ut, fodio fodi : Gio, cêu fugio, gi.

Fit pio pi : ut, capio cepi : cupio excipe pivi,

Et rapio rapui, sapio sapui atque sapivi.

Fit rio ri : ut, pario peperî. Tio sibi geminans s

Ut quatio quassi, quod vix reperitur in usu,

Denique uo fit ui ; ut, statuo statui : pluo plui

Format, sive plui ; struo sed struxi, struxi.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Is ————— iui.

Q*uartâ dat is iui : ut monstrat scio scis tibi scivi.*

. Excipias venio dans veni, et veneo venii ;

Raucio rausi, sarcio sarfi, sarcio sarfi,

K

Sepio

Sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulsi,
 Haurio item haufi, fancio sanxi, vincio vinxi;
 Pro salto salio salui, et amicio amicui dat.

II. Of the Preter-perfect Tense of compound Verbs.

PRæteritum dat idem simplex et compositivum :

Ut, docui edocui monstrat : sed syllaba, semper
 Quam simplex geminat, compôsto non geminatur :
 Præterquam tribus his, præcurro, ex urro, repungo ;
 Atque a do, disco, sto, posco, ritè creatis.

A plico compositum cum sub vel nomine, ut ista,
 Supplico, multiplico, gaudent formare plicavi ;
 Applico, complico, replico, et explico, ui quoque formant,
 Quamvis vult oleo simplex olui, tamen inde
 Quodvis compositum meliùs formabit olevi ;
 Simplicis at formam redolet sequitur, subolétque.

Composita a pungo formabunt omnia punxi ;
 Vult unum pupugi, interdumque, repungo repunxi.
 Natum a do, quando est inflexio tertia, ut, addo,
 Credo, edo, dedo, redô, perdo, abdo, vel obdo,
 Condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo, didi ; at unum
 Abscondo abscondi. Natum a sto stas, stiti habebit.

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into *E*.

Verba hæc simplicia præsentis præteritique,

Si componantur, vocalem primam in *e* mutant ;
 Damno, læto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, fatiscor,
 Cando vetus, capto, jacto, patior, gradiorque,
 Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo ; pariôque,
 Cujus nata per *i* duo, comperit et reperit, dant ;
 Cætera sed per *ui*, velut hæc, aperire, operire.

A pasco pavi tantum compôsta notentur
 Hæc duo, compesco, dispesco, pasculi habere.
 Cætera, ut epasco, servabunt simplicis usum.

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into *I*.

HÆC habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, lædo
 Et tango, atque cano, sic quæro, cædo cecidi.,

Sic

*Sic egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapioque,
Si componantur, vocalem primam in i mutant:
Ut rapio rapui, eripio eripui: A cano natum
Præteritum per ui, ceu concino concinui dat.*

*A placeo sic displiceo, sed simplicis usum
Hæc duo, complaceo, cum perplaceo benè servant.*

*Composita a verbis calco, salto, a per u mutant:
Id tibi demonstrant, conculco, inculco, resulto.*

*Composita a claudio, quatio, lavo, rejiciunt a:
Id docet a claudio, occludo, excludo; a quatioque
Percutio, excutio; a lavo, proluo, diluo, nata.*

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel of the
Present Tense into *I*, but not the Preterperfect Tense.

HÆC si componas, ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango,
Et capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, pango,
Vocalem primam præsentis in i sibi mutant,
Præteriti nunquam: ceu, frango, refringo refregi;
A capio, incipio incepti: sed pauca notentur,
Namque suum simplex perago sequitur, satagóque;
Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, cogo coegi;
A rego, sic pergo perrexi: vult quoque surgo
Surrexi; mediâ præsentis syllabâ ademptâ.

*Composita a pango retinent a quatuor ista;
Depango, oppango, circumpango, atque repango.*

*Nil variat facio, nisi præposito præeunte:
Id docet olfacio, cum calfacio, inficióque,
A lego nata, re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, præeunte,
Præsentis servant vocalem: in i cætera mutant;
De quibus hæc, intelligo, diligo, negligo, tantum
Præteritum lexi faciunt; reliqua omnia legi.*

III. Of the Supines of simple Verbs.

NUNC ex præterito discas formare supinum
Bi sibi tum sumit: sic namque bibi bibitum fit.
Ci fit ctum; ut, vici victum testatur, ici
Dans ictum, feci factum, jeci quoque jactum.

Di fit sum: ut vidi visum: quædam geminantur; Ut

*Ut pandi passum, sedi sessum, adde scidi quod
Dat scissum, atque fidi fissum, fodi quoque fossum.*

*Hinc etiam advertas, quòd syllaba prima supinis,
Quam vult præteritum geminari, non geminatur :
Idque totondi dans tonsum docet, atque cecidi
Quod cæsum, et cecidi quod dat casum, atque tetendi
Quod tenlum et tentum, tutudi tunsum, atque dedi quod
Jure datum poscit, morsum vult atque momordi.*

*Gi fit etum : ut, legi lectum, pegi pepigique.
Dat pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi quoque tactum,
Egi actum, pupugi punctum ; fugi fugitum dat.*

*Li fit sum : ut, falli stans pro sale condio falsum :
Dat pepuli pulsum, ceculi cullum, atque fefelli
Falsum ; dat velli vulsum : tuli habet quoque latum.*

*Mi, ni, pi, qui, tum formant, velut hîc manifestum :
Emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini a cano cantum ;
A capio cepi captum ; cœpi quoque cœptum,
A rumpo rupi ruptum ; liqui quoque liclum.*

Ri fit sum : ut, verri versum ; peperer excipe partum

*Si fit sum : ut, visi visum ; tamen si geminato
Misi formabit missum ; fulsi excipe fultum,
Haulsi haustum, farsî fartum, farsî quoque fartum
Ussi ustum, gessi gestum ; torî, duo tortum
Et torsum, indulsi indultum, indulsûmque requirit.*

*Psi fit ptum : ut, scripsi scriptum ; sculpsi quoque scul-
ptum.*

*Ti fit tum : a sto namque steti, a sistôque stiti dant.
Ambo ritè statum ; verti tamen excipe versum.*

*Vi fit tum : ut, flavi statum ; pavi excipe pastum :
Dat lavi lotum, interdum lautum atque lavatum,
Potavi potum, interdum facit et potatum ;
Sed favi fautum, cavi cautum : A sero sevi
Formes ritè satum, livi linique litum dant,
Solvi a solvo solutum, volvi a volvo volutum ;
Vult singultivi singultum, veneo venis
Venivi venum, sepelivi ritè sepultum.*

*Quod dat ui dat itum : ut domui domitum : excipe
quodvis*

Verbum in uo, quia semper ui formabit in utum ;

*Exui ut exutum : a ruo deme rui ruitum dans,
 Vult secui sectum, necui nectum, fricuïque.
 Fricum, miscui item mistum, et amicui dat amictum ;
 Torruui habet tostum, docui doctum, tenuïque
 Tentum, consului consultum, alui altum alitumque ;
 Sic salui saltum, colui ocului quoque cultum ;
 Pinsui habet pistum, rapui raptum, seruïque
 A sero vult sertum ; sic texui habet quoque textum :
 Hæc sed ui mutant in sum ; nam censeo censum,
 Celui habet cellum, meto messui habet quoque messum ;
 Nexui item nexum, sic pexui habet quoque pexum,
 Xi fit etum : ut, vinxi victum : quinque abjiciunt n ;
 Ut, finxi fictum, minxi mictum, adjice pinxi
 Dans pictum, strinxi strictum, rinxi quoque rictum.
 Xum : flexi, plexi, fixi dant ; et fluo fluxum.*

IV. Of the Supines of compound Verbs.

*C*ompositum ut simplex formatur quodque supinum,
 Quamvis non eadem stet syllaba semper utrique.
 Composita a tunsu, demptâ n, tulum : a ruitu fit,
 I mediâ demptâ, rutum ; et a saltu quoque sultum,
 A sero, quando satum format, compôsta situm dant,
 Hæc captum, factum, jactum, raptum, a per e mutant ;
 Et cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, quoque fartum.
 Verbum edo compositum non estum, sed facit esum,
 Unum duntaxat comedo formabit utrumque
 A nosco tantum duo cognitum et agnitum habentur,
 Cætera dant notum : nullo est jam noscitur in usu.

V. Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs in O R.

*V*erba in or, admittunt ex posteriore supino
 Præteritum, verso u per us, et sum consociato
 Vel fui : ut a lectu, lectus sum vel fui. At horum
 Nunc est deponens, nunc est commune notandum.
 Nam labor lapsus ; patior dat passus, et ejus
 Nata ; ut, compatiar compassus, perpetiôrque
 Formans perpassus ; fateor dat fassus, et inde

Nata ;

*Nata; ut, confiteor confessus, diffiteor que,
Formans diffessus, gradior dat gressus, et inde
Nata; ut, digredior digressus: junge fatiscor
Fessus sum, mensus sum metior, utor et usus.*

*Pro texo orditus, pro incepto dat ordior orsus,
Nitor nifus vel nixus sum, ulciscor et ultus;
Irafcor simul iratus, reor atque ratus sum
Obliviscor vult oblitus sum, fruor optat
Fructus vel fruitus: misereri junge misertus.*

*Vult tuor et tueor non tutus, sed tuitus sum;
A loquor adde locutus, et a sequor adde secutus.*

*Experior facit expertus; formare paciscor
Gaudet pactus sum, nanciscor nactus, apiscor
Quod vetus est verbum aptus sum; unde adipiscor adeptus.*

*Junge queror questus, proficiscor junge profectus,
Expergiscor sum experrectus; et hæc quoque commi-
niscor commentus, nascor natus, moriorque
Mortuus, atque orior quod præteritum facit ortus.*

VI. Of Verbs which make the Preterperfect Tense, both in the active and passive Voice.

*P**Ræteritum activæ et passivæ vocis habent hæc:*

*Cæno cœnavi et cœnatus sum tibi format,
Juro juravi et juratus, potoque potavi
Et potus, titubo titubavi vel titubatus.*

*Frando prandi et pransus sum, placeo placui dat
Et placitus, suesco suevi vult atque luetus.*

*Nubo nupsi nuptaque sum, mereor meritis sum
Vel merui; adde libet libuit libitum, et licet adde,
Quod licuit licitum, tædet quod tæduit et dat
Pertæsum; adde pudet faciens puduit puditumque,
Atque piget, tibi quod format piguit pigitumque.*

VII. Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs Neuter passive.

*N**Eutro-passivum sic præteritum tibi format,
Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fesus, et audeo
Ausus sum, fio factus, soleo solitus sum.*

Verbs which want the Preterperfect Tense.

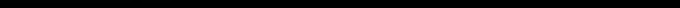
P*Præteritum fugiunt, vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco,
Polleo, nideo: ad hæc, inceptiva: ut, puerasco:
Et passiva, quibus caruere activa supinis;
Ut, metuor, timeor: meditativa omnia, præter
Parturio, esurio, quæ præteritum duo servant.*

Verbs which seldom admit a Supine.

H*Æ C rarò aut nunquam retinebunt verba supinum:
Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco peperci,
Dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco,
Dego, ango, fugo, lingo, ningo, satagóque,
Psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido,
Flaveo, liveo, avet, paveo, conniveo, fervet:*

*A nuo compositum; ut, renuo: a cado; ut, accido, præter
Occido quod facit occasum, recidóque recalum:
Respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo,
Et sterto, timeo: sic luceo, et arceo, cujus
Composita erciturum habent: sic a gruo; ut, ingruo, nata;
Et quæcunque in ui formantur neutra secundæ;
Excipias oleo, doleo, placeo, taceóque,
Pareo; item careo, noceo, jaceo, lateóque,
Et valeo, caleo; gaudent hæc namque supino.*





S Y N T A X I S ;

O R, T H E

CONSTRUCTION OF GRAMMAR.

CONCORDANTIA PRIMA.

Nominativus et Verbum.

*The First Concord : The Nominative Case and the Verb.***V**ERBUM personale concordat cum nominativo, numero et persⁿâ : ut,*Sera nunquam^b est ad bonos mores^a via. Sen.*Nominativus pronominum rarò exprimitur, nisi distinctionis, aut emphasis gr^a iâ : ut,*^a Vos^b damnâstis : quasi dicat, præterea nemo.**^a Tu^b es patronus, ^a tu parens. si^b deseris ^a tu, perimus : quasi dicat, præcipuè, et præ aliis, Tu patronus es, &c.**^a Fertur atrocia flagitia designâsse. Ovid.*

Aliquando oratio est verbo nominativus : ut,

*^a Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes**^b Emollit mores, nec^b sinit esse feros.*

Aliquando adverbium cum genitivo : ut,

*^a Partim virorum^b ceciderunt in bello.**Exceptions.***V**ERBA infinitivi modi frequenter pro nominativo accusativum ante se statuunt, conjunctione *quod* vel *ut* omittâ ; ut,*^a Te^b rediisse incolumem gaudeo.*

L

II. Verbum

II. Verbum inter duos nominativos diversorum numerorum positum, cum alterutro concordare potest: ut,

Amantium ^a *iræ amoris* ^b *integratio* ^b *est*, Ter.

^b *Pectus quoque* ^b *robora* ^a *fiunt*. Ovid.

III. Nomen multitudinis singulare quandoque verbo plurali jungitur: ut,

^a *Pars* ^b *abiêre*. ^a *Uterque* ^b *deluduntur dolis*,

Impersonalia nominativum non habent: ut,

^a *Tædet me vitæ*. *Pertæsum est conjugii*.

CONCORDANTIA Secunda.

Substantivum et Adjectivum, &c.

The Second Concord: The Substantive and the Adjective, &c.

ADJECTIVA, participia, et pronomina, cum substantivo, genere, numero, et casu, concordant: ut,

^b *Rara* ^b *avis in terris*, ^b *nigrôque similima* ^a *cygno*. Juv.

Aliquando oratio supplet locum substantivi, adjectivo in neutro genere posito: ut,

^b *Audito* ^a *regem Doroberniam proficisci*.

CONCORDANTIA Tertia.

Relativum et Antecedens,

The Third Concord: The Relative and the Antecedent.

RELATIVUM cum antecedente concordat genere, numero, et personâ: ut,

Vir bonus est quis?

^b *Qui consulta patrum*, ^b *qui leges juraque servat*. Hor.

Aliquando oratio ponitur pro antecedente: ut,

^a *In tempore ad eam veni*, ^b *quod rerum omnium est primum*. Ter.

Rela-

Relativum inter duo substantiva diverforum generum et numerorum collocatum, interdum cum posteriore concordat : ut,

Homines tuentur illum ^a globum ^b quæ ^a terra dicitur.
Cic.

Aliquando relativum concordat cum primitivo, quod in possessivo subauditur : ut,

Omnes omnia
Bona dicere, et laudare fortunas ^a meas,
^b Qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio præditum. Ter.

Si nominativus relativo et verbo interpōnatur, relativum regitur a verbo, aut ab aliâ dictione, quæ cum verbo in oratione locatur : ut,

Gratia ab officio, ^b quod mora ^a tardat, abest. Ovid.
^b Cujus ^a numen adoro.

NOMINUM CONSTRUCTIO.

I. SUBSTANTIVA.

The Construction of Nouns Substantive.

QUUM duo substantiva diversæ significationis concurrunt, posterius in genitivo ponitur : ut,
Crescit ^a amor ^b nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
Juv.

Hic genitivus aliquando in dativum vertitur : ut,
^b Urbi ^a pater est, ^b urbique ^a maritus. Luc.

Adjectivum in neutro genere sine substantivo positum, aliquando genitivum postulat : ut,
^a Paululum ^b pecuniæ.

Ponitur interdum genitivus tantum, priore substantivo per ellipsin subaudito : ut

Ubi ad ^a Dianæ veneris, ito ad dextram. Ter.
Subaudi templum.

Duo substantiva rei ejusdem in eodem casu ponuntur : ut,

Efficiuntur^a opes, ^b irritamenta malorum.

LAUS et vituperium, vel qualitas rei ponitur in ablativo, etiam genitivo : ut,

Ingenui^b vultus^a puer, ingenuique^b pudoris. Juv.
^a Vir nullâ^b fide.

OPUS et usus ablativum exigunt : ut,

Auctoritate tuâ nobis^a opus est. Cic.

Pecuniam, ^b quâ nihil sibi esset^a usus, ab iis non accepit.
 Gell.

OPUS autem adjectivè pro *necessarius* quandoque poni videtur : ut,

Dux^b nobis et auctor^a opus est. Cic.

II. ADJECTIVA.

The Construction of Nouns Adjective.

I. Genitivus post Adjectivum.

The Genitive Case after the Adjective.

ADJECTIVA, quæ desiderium, notitiam, memoriam, timorem, significant, atque iis contraria, genitivum exigunt : ut,

Est natura hominum^b novitatis^a avida. Plin.

Mens^b futuri^a præscia.

^a Memor esto brevis^b ævi. ^a Immemor^b beneficii.

^a Imperius^b rerum. ^a Rudis^b belli.

^a Timidus^b Deorum. Ovid ^a Impavidus^b sui. Claud.

Cum plurimis aliis quæ affectionem animi denotant.

ADJECTIVA verbalia in *ax* etiam genitivum exigunt : ut,

^a Audax^b ingenii.—Tempus^a edax^b rerum.

NOMINA

NOMINA partitiva, numeralia, comparativa et superlativa; et quædam adjectiva partitive posita, genitivum, a quo et genus mutuuntur, exigunt: ut,

^a *Utrum* ^b *horum* *maius accipe.*

^a *Primus* ^b *regum Romanorum* *fuit Romulus.*

^b *Manuum* ^a *fortior est dextra*

^b *Digitorum* *medius est* ^a *longissimus.*

Sequimur te, ^a *sancte* ^b *deorum.*

Usurpantur autem et cum his præpositionibus, *a, ab, de, e, ex, inter, ante*: ut,

^a *Tertius,* ^b *ab Ænea.*

^a *Solus* ^b *de superis.*

Deus ^b *e vobis* ^a *alter es.* Ovid.

^a *Primus* ^b *inter omnes.*

^a *Primus* ^b *ante omnes.*

SECUNDUS aliquando dativum exigit: ut,

Haud ^b *ulli veterum* *virtute* ^a *secundus.* Virg.

INTERROGATIVUM, et ejus redditivum, ejusdem casûs et temporis erunt, nisi voces variæ constructionis adhibeantur: ut,

^a *Quarum rerum* *nulla est satietas?* ^b *Divitiarum.*

^a *Furtive* *accusas, an* ^a *homicidii?* ^b *Utroque.*

II. Dativus post Adjectivum.

The Dative Case after the Adjective.

ADJECTIVA, quibus commodum, incommodum, similitudo, dissimilitudo, voluptas, submissio, aut relatio ad aliquid significatur, dativum postulant: ut,

Si facis ut ^b *patriæ* *sit* ^a *idoneus,* ^a *utilis* ^b *agris.* Juv.

Turba ^a *gravis* *paci,* *placidaque* ^a *inimica* ^b *quieti.* Mart.

^a *Patri* ^b *similis.* Cic.

Qui color *albus erat,* *nunc est* ^a *contrarius* ^b *albo.* Ovid.

^a *Jucundus* ^b *amicis*. Martial.

^b *Omnibus* ^a *supplex*.

Est ^a *finitimus* ^b *oratori poëta*.

Huc referuntur nomina ex *con* præpositione composita ut, *contubernalis, commilito, conservus, cognatus, &c.*

Quædam ex his quæ similitudinem significant, etiam genitivo junguntur : ut,

Quem metuis, ^a *par* ^b *hujus erat*. Lucan.

^b *Domini* ^a *similis es*. Ter.

COMMUNIS, *alienus, immunis*, genitivo, dativo, et ablativo cum præpositione junguntur : ut,

^a *Commune* ^b *animantium omnium est*. Cic.

^a *Mors* ^b *omnibus est* ^a *communis*. Ibid.

Hoc ^b *mihi tecum* ^a *commune est*.

Non ^a *aliena* ^b *consilii*. Sallust.

^a *Alienus* ^b *ambitioni*. Sen. Præf.

Non ^a *alienus* ^b *a Scævola studiis*. Cic.

Vobis ^a *immunibus hujus*.

Esse ^b *mali dabitur*. Ovid.

Caprificus ^b *omnibus* ^a *immunis est*. Plin.

^a *Immunes* ^b *ab illis malis sumus*.

NATUS, *commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehementis, aptus*, cum multis alijs, interdum etiam accusativo cum præpositione junguntur : ut,

^a *Natus* ^b *ad gloriam*. Cic.

^a *Utilis* ^b *ad eam rem*.

VERBALIA in *bilis* accepta passivè, et participialia in *us* dativum postulant : ut,

^b *Nulli* ^a *penetrabilis astro*

Lucus iners. Stat.

O ^b *mihi post nullos Juli* ^a *memorande sodales*. Mart.

III. Accusativus post Adjectivum.

The Accusative Case after the Adjective.

MAGNITUDINIS mensura subjicitur adjectivis in accusativo, ablativo, et genitivo: ut,

Turris ^b *centum* ^a *pedes alta.*

Fons ^a *latus* ^b *pedibus tribus,* ^a *altus* ^b *triginta.*

Area ^b *lata pedum denum.*

Accusativus aliquando subjicitur adjectivis, et participiis, ubi præpositio secundum videtur subintelligi: ut,

Os ^b *humerosque Deo* ^a *similis.* ^a *Vultum* ^b *demissus.*

IV. Ablativus post Adjectivum.

The Ablative Case after the Adjective.

ADJECTIVA, quæ ad copiam, egestatémve pertinent, interdum ablativum, interdum genitivum exigunt: ut,

^a *Dives* ^b *equum,* ^a *dives pictai* ^b *vestis,* et ^b *auri.* Virg.

Amor, et ^b *melle,* et ^b *felle est* ^a *fecundissimus.* Plau.

^a *Expers* ^b *fraudis.* ^b *Gratiâ* ^a *beatus.*

ADJECTIVA et substantiva regunt ablativum significantem causam et formam, vel modum rei: ut,

^a *Pallidus* ^b *irâ.*

^b *Nomine* ^a *grammaticus,* ^b *re* ^a *barbarus.*

^a *Trojanus* ^a *origine Cæsar.* Virg.

DIGNUS, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, fretus, liber; cum adjectivis pretium significantibus, ablativum exigunt: ut,

^a *Dignus es* ^b *odio.* Ter.

Qui gnatum haberem tali ^b *ingenio* ^a *præditum.* Ibid.

^b *Oculis* ^a *capti fodere cubilia talpæ.* Virg.

^b *Sorte tuâ* ^a *contentus abi.*

^b *Terrore* ^a *liber animus.* Liv. ^b *Gemmis* ^a *venale nec*
^b *auro.*

Horum nonnulla interdum genitivum admittunt: ut,
Magnorum ^a *indignus* ^b *avorum.* Virg.

Carmina ^b *digna* ^a *deæ.* *Extorris* ^a *regni.* Stat.

COMPA-

COMPARATIVA, cūm exponantur per *quam*, ablativum admittunt : ut,

^a *Vilius argentum est* ^b *auro*, ^b *virtutibus aurum* ; id est, *quāam aurum*, ^b *quāam virtutes*. Hor.

TANTO, *quanto*, *hoc*, *en*, et *quo*, cum quibusdam aliis ; quæ mensuram excessūs significant : item, *etate*, et *natu*, comparativis et superlativi sæpe junguntur : ut,

^b *Tanto*, ^a *peffimus omnium poëta*,

^b *Quanto tu* ^a *optimus omnium patronus*. Catull.

^b *Quo* ^a *plus habent*, ^b *eò plus cupiunt*.

^a *Maj. r et* ^a *maximus* ^b *etate*.

^a *Maj. r et* ^a *maximus* ^b *natu*.

PRONOMINUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Pronouns.

MEI, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, genitivi primitivorum, ponuntur cūm persona significatur : ut,

Languet ^a *desiderio* ^b *tui*.

^a *Parfque* ^b *tui lateat corpore claufa meo*. Ovid.

^a *Imago* ^b *nostri*.

MEUS, *tuus*, *suus*, *nofter*, *vefter*, ponuntur, cum actio, vel possessio rei significatur : ut,

Favet ^a *desiderio* ^b *tuo*.

^a *Imago* ^b *nostra* : id est, *quam nos possidemus*.

Hæc possessiva *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *nofter*, et *vefter*, hos genitivos post se recipiunt ; *ipfius*, *folius*, *unius*, *duorum*, *trium*, &c. *omnium*, *plurium*, *pauorum*, *cujufque*, et genitivos participiorum, qui ad primitivum subauditum referuntur : ut,

Dixi ^a *mea* ^b *unius operâ rempublicam effe falvam*. Cic.

^a *Meum* ^b *folius peccatum corrigi non pot. ft.* Ibid.

Cum ^a *mea nemo*

Scripta legat vulgò recitare ^b *timentis*. Hor.

De ^a *tuo* ^b *ipfius studio conjecturam ceperis*. Cic.

In ^a *fua* ^b *cujufque laude præftantior*.

^a *Noftre*

^a *Nostrâ* ^b *omnium memoriâ.*

^a *Vestris* ^b *paucorum respondet laudibus.* Cie.

Sunt et suos reciproca sunt, *hæc est*, semper reflectuntur ad id quod præcipuum in sententiâ præcessit: ut,
Petrus nimium ^a *admiratur* ^b *se.* ^a *Parcit erroribus* ^b *suis.*
Magnopere ^a *Petrus rogat,* *ne* ^b *se deferas.*

Hæc demonstrativa, *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, sic distinguuntur, *hic* mihi proximum demonstrat; *iste* eum, qui apud te est: *ille* eum, qui ab utroque remotus est.

Hic et ille, cum ad duo anteposita referuntur, *hic* plerumque ad posterius, *ille* ad prius refertur: ut,
Quocunque aspicias, nihil est, nisi ^b *pontus et* ^b *aër,*
Nubibus ^a *hic tumidus, fluctibus* ^a *ille minax.* Ovid.

VERBORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Verbs.

I. Nominativus post Verbum.

The Nominative Case after the Verb.

VERBA substantiva; ut, *sum, forem, fio, existo*: Verba vocandi passiva: ut, *nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor*: et iis similia: ut, *videor, habear, existimer*, utrinque eisdem casus habent: ut,

^a *Deus* ^b *est summum* ^a *bonum.*

^a *Perpusilli* ^b *vocantur* ^a *nani.*

^a *Fides religionis nostræ* ^a *fundamentum* ^b *habetur.*

Natura ^b *beatis*

^b *Omnibus* ^a *esse dedit.*

ITEM omnia ferè verba post se adjectivum admittunt, quod cum nominativo verbi casu, genere, et numero, concordat: ut,

^a *Pii* ^b *orant* ^c *taciti.*

^a *Malus* ^a *pastor* ^b *dormit* ^c *supinus.*

II. Genitivus post Verbum.

The Genitive Case after the Verb.

SUM genitivum postulat, quoties significat possessio-
nem, officium, signum, aut id quod ad rem quam-
piam pertinet: ut,

Pecus^a est^b Melibœi.

^b Adolescentis^a est maiores natu revereri. Cic.

Excipiuntur hi nominativi, *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum*, et similia: ut,

Non^a est^b meum contra auctoritatem senatus dicere. Cic.

^b Humanum^a est irasci.

VERBA accusandi, damnandi, monendi, absolvendi, et similia, genitivum postulant, qui crimen significat: ut,

Qui alterum^a accusat^b probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet. Plaut.

^b Sceleris^a condemnat generum suum. Cic.

^a Admoneto illum pristinae^b fortunæ.

^b Furti^a absolutus est.

Vertitur hic genitivus aliquando in ablativum, vel cum præpositione, vel sine præpositione: ut,

^a Putavi eam^b de re te esse^c admonendum. Cic.

Si in me iniquus es iudex, ^a condemnabo eodem ego te^b crimine. Ibid.

UTERQUE, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, et superlativus gradus, non nisi in ablativo id genus verbis junguntur: ut,

^a Accusas furti, an stupri? ^b Utroque, vel^b de utroque: ^b ambobus, vel^b de ambobus: ^b neutro, vel^b de neutro.

^b De plurimis simul^a accusaris.

SATAGO, misereor, et miseresco, genitivum postulant: ut,

Is ^b rerum suarum ^a satagit. Ter.

Oro, ^a miserere ^b laborum

Tantorum, ^a miserere ^b animi non digna ferentis. Virg.

Et ^b generis ^a miseresce tui. Stat.

REMINISCOR, obliviscor, memini, recordor, genitivum, aut accusativum admittunt: ut,

Datae ^b filei ^a reminiscitur.

Proprium est stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, ^a oblivisci ^b suorum. Cic.

Faciā ut hujus ^b loci semper ^a memineris. Ter.

^b Hæc olim ^a meminisse juvabit. Virg.

^b Hujus meriti in me ^a recordor. Cic.

Si ritè, ^b audita ^a recordor.

POTIOR, aut genitivo, aut ablativo jungitur: ut,

Romani ^b signorum et ^b armorum ^a potiti sunt. Sallust.

Egressi optatâ ^a potiuntur Troes ^b arenâ. Virg.

III. Dativus post Verbum.

The Dative Case after the Verb.

OMNIA verba regunt dativum ejus rei, cui aliquid acquiritur, aut adimitur: ut,

^b *Mihi* istic nec ^a seritur, nec ^a metitur. Plaut.

Quis te ^b mihi casus ^a ademit. Ovid.

HUIC regulæ appendent varii generis Verba.

I. Imprimis, verba significantia commodum, aut incommodum, regunt dativum: ut,

Non potes ^b mihi ^a commodare, nec ^a incommodare.

Ex his, juvo, lædo, deleto, et alia quædam accusativum exigunt: ut,

^b *Fessum* quies plurimum ^a juvat.

II. VERBA comparandi regunt dativum: ut,

Sic ^b parvis ^a componere magna solebam. Virg.



Interdum verò ablativum cum præpositione *cum*; interdum accusativum cum præpositionibus *ad*, *et*, *inter*; ut,

^a *Comparo Virgilium* ^b *cum Homero.*

Si ^b *ad eum* ^a *comparatur nihil est.*

Hæc non sunt ^b *inter se* ^a *conferenda.*

III. VERBA dandi et reddendi regunt dativum: ut,
Fortuna ^b *multis* ^a *dat nimis, satis* ^b *nulli.* Mart.
Ingratus est, qui gratiam bene ^b *merenti non* ^a *reponit.*

IV. VERBA promittendi, ac solvendi regunt dativum: ut,

Quæ ^b *tibi* ^a *promitto, ac recipio sanctissimè esse observaturum.* Cic.

Æs alienum ^b *mibi* ^a *numeravit.* Ib.

V. VERBA imperandi, et nuntiandi regunt dativum: ut,

^a *Imperat, aut servit, collecta pecunia* ^b *cuique.* Hor.

Quid de quoque viro, et ^b *cui* ^a *dicas, sæpe videto.* Ib.

Excipe *rego, guberno, quæ accusativum habent; tempero et moderor, quæ nunc dativum, nunc accusativum habent*: ut,

Luna ^a *regit* ^b *mensēs—* ^b *orbem Deus ipse* ^a *gubernat.*

^a *Temperat ipse* ^b *sibi—sol* ^a *temperat* ^b *omnia luce.*

Hic ^a *moderatur* ^b *equos—Qui non* ^a *moderabitur* ^b *ira.*

VI. VERBA fidendi dativum regunt: ut,

Vacuis ^a *committere* ^b *venis*

Nil nisi lena decet Hor.

VII. VERBA obsequendi, et repugnandi dativum regunt: ut,

Semper ^b *obtemperat pius filius* ^b *patri.*

Ignavis ^b *precibus fortuna* ^a *repugnat.*

VIII VERBA

VIII. VERBA minandi, et irascendi, regunt dativum :
ut,

^b *Utrique mortem^a est minitatus.* Cic.

^b *Adolescenti, nihil est, quod^a succenseam.* Ter.

IX. SUM, cum compositis, præter *possum*, regit dativum : ut,

Rex pius^a est^b reipublicæ ornamentum.

^b *Mihi nec^b obest, nec^b prodest.*

Dativum fermè regunt verba composita cum his adverbis, *benè, satìs, malè*; et cum his præpositionibus, *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter* : ut,

Dii^a tibi^a benefaciant. Ter.

Ego meis^b majoribus virtute^a præluxi. Cic.

Intempestivè qui^b occupato^a adluserit. Phædr.

^a *Conducit hoc tuæ^b laudi.* ^a *Convixit^b nobis.*

^b *Subolet jam^b uxori, quod ego machinor.*

Iniquissimam pacem justissimo^b bello^a antefero. Cic.

^a *Postpono^b famæ pecuniam.*

Ea quoniam^b nemini^b obtrudi potest,

Itur ad me. Ter.

^a *Impendet^b omnibus periculum.*

Non solum^a interfuit his^a rebus, sed etiam præfuit. Cic.

Non pauca ex his mutant dativum aliquoties in alium casum : ut

^a *Præstat ingenio alius^b alium.* Quint.

EST pro habeo regit dativum : ut,

^a *Est^b mihi namque domi pater, est injusta neverca.* Virg.

Huic simile est *suppetit* : ut,

Pauper enim non est, ^b cui rerum^a suppetit usus. Hor.

SUM, cum multis aliis, geminum admittit dativum :
ut,

Exitio^a est avidis mare^b nautis. Hor.

Speras^b tibi^b laudi^a fore, quod^b mihi^b vitio^a vertis?

Est ubi hic dativus *tibi*, aut, *sibi*, aut etiam *mihi*, elegantiae causâ additur : ut,

Suo ^b *sibi* *gladio hunc* ^a *jugulo.* Ter.

IV. Accusativus post Verbum.

The Accusative Case after the Verb.

VERBA transitiva cujuscunque generis, five activi five deponentis, five communis, exigunt accusativum : ut,

^b *Percontatorem* ^a *fugito*, nam *garrulus idem est.* Hor.

^b *Aper* ^a *agros* ^a *depopulatur.*

^b *Imprimis* ^a *venerare* ^b *deos.*

VERBA neutra accusativum habent cognatæ significationis : ut,

^a *Duram* ^a *servit* ^b *servitutem.*

Sunt quæ figuratè accusativum habent : ut,

Nec vox ^b *hominem* ^a *sonat*, ô *dea!* certè. Virg.

VERBA rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, celandi, ferè duplicem regunt accusativum : ut,

Tu modò ^a *posce* ^b *deos* ^b *veniam.* Virg.

^a *Dedocebo* ^b *te istos* ^b *mores.*

Ridiculum est *te* ^b *istuc* ^b *me* ^a *admonere.* Ter.

^a *Induit* ^b *se* ^b *calceos*, quos priùs *exuerat.*

^b *Ea nè* ^b *me* ^a *celet*, *consuefeci filium.* Ter.

Hujusmodi verba etiam in passivâ voce accusativum post se habent : ut,

^a *Posceris* ^b *exta bovis.*

NOMINA appellativa adduntur ferè cum præpositione verbis, quæ denotant motum : ut,

^a *Ad templum Palladis* ^a *ibant.*

V. Ablativus

V. Ablativus post Verbum.

The Ablative Case after the Verb.

QUODVIS verbum admittit ablativum significan-
tem instrumentum, aut causam, aut modum acti-
onis : ut,

Hi^b jaculis, illi certant^a defendere^b saxis. Virg.

Vehementer^b irā^a excanduit.

Mirā^b celeritate rem^a peregit.

Quibusdam verbis subjicitur nomen pretii in ablativo
calu : ut,

Teruncio, seu vitiosā^b nuce non^a emerim.

Multorum^b sanguine ac^b vulneribus ea^a Pænis violatio^a stetit. Liv.

VILI, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, limidio,
duplo, per se sæpè ponuntur, subauditā voce pretio : ut,

Vili^a venit triticum.

Excipiuntur hi genitivi sinè substantivis positi, tanti,
quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet,
quanticunque, &c ut,

Tanti^a eris aliis^b quanti tibi^b fueris. Cic.

FLOCCI, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii, verbis
æstimandi peculiariter adduntur : ut,

Ego illum^a flocci^b pendo, nec^a hujus^b facio, qui me^a pili^a æstimat.

VERBA abundandi, implendi, onerandi, et his diversa,
ablativo junguntur : ut,

Amore^a abundas, Antipho. Ter.

Sylla omnes suos^b divitiis^a explevit. Sall.

Te quibus^b mendaciis homines levissimi^a onerāvunt? Cic.

Te hoc^b crimine^b expedi. Ter.

Bx

Ex quibus quædam nonnunquam genitivum regunt :
ut,

^a Implentur veteris ^b Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ. Virg.
^a Quasi tu hujus ^b indigeas ^b patris. Ter.

FUNGOR, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, muto, communico,
superfedeo, ablativo junguntur : ut,

^a Qui adipisci veram gloriam volet, justitiæ ^b fungatur
^b officiis. Cic.

^a Optimum est alienâ ^b frui ^b insanîâ.

^a In re mala ^b animo si bono ^a utare, juvat.

^a Vescor ^b carnibus.

^a Haud equidem tali me ^a dignor ^b honore. Virg.

^a Diruit, ædificat, ^a mutat quadrata ^b rotundis. Hor.

^a Communicabo te ^b mensâ meâ.

^a Verborum ^b multitudine ^a super sedendum est.

MEREOR, cum adverbis benè, malè, meliùs, pejùs,
optimè, pessimè, ablativo jungitur cum præpositione de :
ut,

^a De me nunquam ^a benè meritus est.

QUAEDAM accipiendi, distandi, et auferendi verba
aliquando dativo junguntur : ut,

^a Paulum sepultæ ^a distat ^b inertie

^a Celata virtus. Hor.

^a Eripe te ^b moræ. Ibid.

QUIBUSLIBET verbis additur ablativus absolutè sumptus. ut,

^b Imperante ^b Augusto, ^a natus est Christus ; ^b imperante
^b Tiberio crucifixus.

^b Me ^b duce tutus ^a eris. Ovid.

VERBIS quibusdam additur ablativus partis affectæ, et
poeticè accusativus : ut,

^a Egrotat ^b animo magis quam ^b corpore.

^a Candet ^b dentes. ^a Rubet ^b capillos.

Quædam

Quædam usurpantur etiam cum genitivo : ut,
Absurdè facis, qui^a angas te^b animi. Plaut.

VERBA PASSIVA.

Verbs Passive.

PASSIVIS additur ablativus agentis, sed antecedente
a vel *ab* præpositione: et interdum dativus: ut,
^a *Laudatur^b ab his, ^a culpatur^b ab illis. Hor.*
Honestà bonis^b viris, non occultà, ^a quæruntur.
 Cæteri casus manent in passivis, qui fuerunt activo-
 rum: ut

^a *Accusaris a me^b furti. ^a Habeberis^a ludibrio.*
^a *Dedocebris a me istos^b mores. ^a Privaberis^b magistratu.*

VAPULO, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, neutro-passiva, pas-
 sivam constructionem habent: ut,

^b *A præceptore^a vapulabis.*
Malo a cive spoliari, quàm^b ab hoste^a venire.
Virtus parvo pretio^a licet^b ab omnibus.
Cur^b a convivantibus^a exulat philosophia?
Quid^a fiet^b ab illo?

VERBA INFINITA.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

VERBIS quibûsdam, participiis, et adjectivis, addun-
 tur verba infinita, et poeticè substantivis: ut,
^a *Dicere quæ puduit, ^b scribere^a jussit amor. Ov.*
^a *Jussus^b confundere fœdus. Virg.*
^a *Erât tum^a dignus^b amari. Ibid.*
^a *Tempus^b abire tibi.*

Ponuntur interdum sola, per ellipsin, verba infinita:
 ut,

Hinc^b spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas, et^b quærere conscius arma. Virg.
Hic subauditur^a incipiebat.

GERUNDIA ET SUPINA.

Gerunds and Supines.

GERUNDIA et SUPINA regunt casus suorum verborum : ut,

Efferor studio ^b *patres vestros* ^a *videndi.* Cic.

^a *Utendum est* ^b *ætate : cito pede præterit ætas.* Ovid.

^a *Scitatum* ^b *oracula Phæbi*

Mittimus. Virg.

I. GERUNDIA.

I. *Gerunds.*

GERUNDIA in *di* eandem cum genitivis constructionem habent, et pendent a quibusdam tum substantivis, tum adjectivis : ut,

Cecropias innatus apes ^a *amor urget* ^b *habendi.* Virg.

Æneas celsâ in puppi jam ^a *certus* ^b *eundi.* Ibid.

GERUNDIA in *do*, eandem cum ablativis ; et Gerundia in *dum* cum accusativis, constructionem obtinent : ut,

Scribendi ratio conjuncta ^a *cum* ^b *loquendo est.* Quinct.

Alitur vitium, vivitque ^a *tegendo.* Virg.

Locus ^a *ad* ^b *agendum amplissimus.* Cicero.

Cùm significatur necessitas ponuntur gerundia in *dum* citra præpositionem, addito verbo *est* : ut,

^a *Orandum* ^b *est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.* Juv.

^a *Vigilandum* ^b *est ei, qui cupit vincere.*

Vertuntur etiam gerundia in nomina adjectiva : ut,

Ad ^b *accusandos* ^a *homines duci præmio proximum latrocinio est.*

II. SUPINA.

II. *Supines.*

SUPINUM in *um* activè significat, et sequitur verbum, aut participium, significans motum ad locum : ut,

^b *Spektatum*

^b *Speclatum* ^a *veniunt*, *veniunt speclentur ut ipsæ*. Ovid.
Milites sunt ^a *missi* ^b *speculatum arcem*.

SUPINUM in *u* passivè significat, et sequitur nomina
 adjectiva: ut,

Quod ^b *factu* ^a *scdum est*, *idem est et* ^b *dictu* ^a *turpe*.

DE TEMPORE ET LOCO.

Nouns of Time and Place.

I. TEMPUS. Time.

QUÆ significant partem temporis, in ablativo fre-
 quentiùs ponuntur: ut,

Nemo mortalium omnibus ^b *horis* ^a *sapit*. Plin.

QUÆ autem durationem temporis significant, in accu-
 sativo ferè ponuntur: ut,

Hic jam ter centum totos ^a *regnabitur* ^b *annos*. Virg.

Dicimus etiam: ^a *In paucis* ^b *diebus*. ^a *De* ^b *die*. ^a *De*
^b *nocte*.

Promitto ^a *in* ^b *diem*. *Commodo* ^a *in* ^b *ensem*.

^b *Annos* ^a *ad quinquaginta natus*. ^a *Per tres* ^b *annos studii*.

^a *Puer* ^b *id ætatis*. *Non* ^a *plus* ^b *triduum*, aut ^b *triduo*.

Tertio, vel ^a *ad* ^b *tertium calendas*, vel *calendarum*.

II. SPATIUM LOCI.

The Space of a Place.

SPATIUM loci in accusativo ponitur, interdum et
 in ablativo: ut,

Jam mille ^b *passus* ^a *processeram*.

^a *Abest ab urbe quingentis* ^b *millibus passuum*.

Item: ^a *Abest bidui*: ubi intelligitur ^b *spatium* vel
^b *itinere* vel ^b *iter*.

III. NOMINA LOCORUM.

The Names of Places.

OMNE verbum admittit genitivum oppidi nominis,
 in quo fit actio; modò primæ vel secundæ declina-
 tionis, et singularis numeri sit: ut,

Quid^b Romæ^a faciam? mentiri nescio. Juv.

Hi genitivi. *humi, domi, militiæ, belli, propriorum sequuntur formam: ut,*

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi^a est consilium^b domi. Cic.

Unà semper^b militiæ, et^b domi^a fuimus. Ter.

Verùm si oppidi nomen pluralis duntaxat numeri, aut tertiæ declinationis fuerit, in ablativo ponitur: ut,

Colchus, an Assyrius; ^b Thebis^a nutritus, an^b Argis.

Hor.

Romæ Tibur^a amem ventosus, ^b Tibure Romam. Hor.

VERBIS significantibus motum ad locum ferè additur nomen loci in accusativo sine præpositione: ut,

^a Concessi ^b Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum.

Ad hunc modum utimur domus et rus: ut,

^a Ite ^b domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite, capellæ.

Virg.

Ego^b rus^a ibo.

VERBIS significantibus motum a loco ferè additur nomen loci in ablativo sine præpositione: ut,

Nisi ante^a Româ^b profectus esses, nunc eam relinqueres.

VERBA IMPERSONALIA.

Verbs Impersonal.

IMPERSONALIA nominativum non habent: ut,
Juvat ire sub umbras.

Hæc impersonalia, *interest et refert*, quibuscumque genitivis junguntur, præter hos ablativos scæmininos, *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, et ejâ*: ut,

^a Interest ^b magistratûs tueri bonos, animadvertere in malos.

^b Tuâ^a refert teipsum nôsse.

Adduntur et hi genitivi, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem*: ut,

^b Tanti^a refert honesta agere.

DATIVUM.

DATIVUM postulant impersonalia acquisitivè posita; quæ autem transitivè ponuntur, accusativum: ut,

A Deo^b nobis^a beneficit.

^b Me^a juvat ire per altum.

His verò, *attinet, pertinet, spectat*, propriè additur præpositio *ad*: ut,

Me vis dicere quod^b ad te^a attinet. Ter.

^a Spectat^b ad omnes benè vivere.

His impersonalibus subjicitur accusativus cum genitivo *pœnitet, tædet, miseret miser-scit, pudet, piget*: ut,

Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, ^a senectutis^b eum suæ non^a pœniteret. Cic.

^a Miseret^b me^c tui.

VERBUM impersonale passivæ vocis pro singulis personis utriusque numeri eleganter accipi potest: ut,

^a Statur; id est, flo, flas, stat, stamus, statis, stant: videlicet ex vi adjuncti causûs: ut, ^a Statur^b a me, id est, flo: Statur^b ab illis, id est, stant.

PARTICIPIORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Participles.

PARTICIPIA regunt casus verborum a quibus derivantur: ut,

Duplices^a tendens ad sidera^b palmas, Talia voce refert. Virg.

PARTICIPIIS passivæ vocis additur interdum dativus, præsertim si exeunt in *dus*: ut,

Magnus civis obît, et^a formidatus^b Othoni.

Restat Chremes, qui^b mihi^a exorandus est. Ter.

PARTICIPIA, cum fiunt nomina, genitivum exigunt: ut,

^b Alieni^a optatens, ^b sui^a profusus. Sall.

EXOSUS,

EXOSUS, perosus, pertæsus, activè significantia, accusativum exigunt : ut,

Astronomus^a exosus ad unam^a mulieres.

Immundam^b segnitiam^a perosæ.

^a Pertæsus^b ignaviam suam. Suet.

EXOSUS et perosus, passivè significantiâ, cum dativo leguntur : ut.

^a Exosus^b Deo et ^b sanctis.

Germani^b Romanis^a perosi sunt.

NATUS, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, ablativum exigunt ; et sæpè cum prepositione : ut,

Bona bonis^a prognata^b parentibus,

^a Sate^b sanguine divûm. Virg.

Quo^b sanguine^a cretus. Ib.

Venus^a orta^b mari mare præstat eunti. Ovid.

^b Terrâ^a editus.

^b Edita^b de magno flumine nympha fui.

ADVERBIORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Adverbs.

EN et ecce, demonstrandi adverbia, nominativo frequentius junguntur, accusativo rarius : ut,

^a En^b Priamus. Virg.

^a Ecce tibi^a status noster. Cic.

^a En quatuor^b aras.

^a Ecce^b duas tibi, Daphni, duoque^b altaria Phoebo. Virg.

EN et ecce exprobrandi soli accusativo junguntur : ut,

^a En^b animum et^b mentem. Juv.

^a Ecce autem^b alterum. Ter.

QUÆDAM

QUÆDAM adverbia loci, temporis, et quantitatis, genitivum admittunt.

1. LOCI; ut, *ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eò, longè, quò, ubivis, buccinè*; &c. ut,

^a *Ubi* ^b *gentium*?

^a *Nusquam* ^b *loci invenitur.*

^a *Eò* ^b *impudentiæ ventum est.*

^a *Quò* ^b *terrarum abiit*?

2. TEMPORIS; ut, *nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridie, postridie*, &c. ut,

Nil ^a *tunc* ^b *temporis amplius, quàm flere, poteram.*

^a *Pridie ejus* ^b *diei pugnam inierunt.*

^b *Pridie* ^b *calendarum, vel calendas.*

3. QUANTITATIS; ut, *parùm, satìs, abundè*, &c. ut,

^a *Satìs eloquentiæ.* ^b *sapientiæ* ^a *parùm.* Sall.

^a *Abundè* ^b *fabularum audivimus.*

QUÆDAM casus admittunt nominum, unde deducta sunt: ut,

^b *Sibi* ^a *inutiliter vivit.*

^a *Proximè* ^b *Hispaniam Mauri sunt.* Sall.

^a *Meliùs* ^b *vel* ^a *optimè* ^b *omnium.* Cic.

^a *Amplius* ^b *opinionè morabatur.* Sall.

ADVERBIA diversitatis, *aliter, secus*; et illa duo, *ante, post*, ablativo non rarò junguntur: ut,

^b *Multo* ^a *aliter.* *Paulo* ^a *secus.*

^b *Multo* ^a *ante.* ^b *Paulo* ^a *post.*

Longo ^a *post* ^b *tempore venit.* Virg.

INSTAR et *ergò*, adverbialiter sumpta, genitivum post se habent: ut,

^a *Instar* ^b *montis equum divinâ Palladis arte*
adificiant Virg.

Donari ^b *virtutis* ^a *ergò.* Cic

CONJUNCTIONUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

CONJUNCTIONES copulativæ, et disjunctivæ, similes casus, modos, et tempora conjungunt : ut, *Socrates docuit^a Xenophontem^b et Platonem.*

Recto^a stat corpore, ^b despicitque terras.

^a Nec scribit, ^a nec legit.

Nisi variæ constructionis ratio aliud poscat : ut,

Emi librum^a centum^b et ^a pluris.

Vixi^a Romæ^b et ^a Venetiis.

Nisi me^a lætasses amantem et falsâ spe^b produceres.

QUAM sæpè intelligitur post *amplius*, *plùs*, et *minus* : ut,

^a Amplius sunt ^b sex menses. Cic.

Paulo^a plus^b trecenta vehicula sunt amissa. Liv.

Nunquam nix^a minus^b quatuor pedes alta jacuit. Liv.

QUIBUS verborum modis quædam congruant adverbia et conjunctiones.

NE, *an*, *num*, dubitativè aut indefinite posita, subjunctivo junguntur : ut,

Nihil refert^b fecerisne^a an^b persuaseris.

Vise, ^a num^b redierit.

DUM, pro *dummodo* et *quousque*, subjunctivum postulat ut

^a Dum^b profim tibi.

Tertia^a dum regnantem^a viderit æstas.

QUI, causam significans, subjunctivum exigit : ut,

Stultus es^a qui huic^b credas.

UT, pro *postquam*, *sicut*, et *quomodo*, indicativo jungitur; cùm autem *quanquam*, utpote vel *finale* causam denotat, subjunctivo : ut,

^a Ut^b sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister. Ovid.

^a Ut tute^b es, ita omnes censes esse. Plaut.

^a Ut

^a *Ut omnia* ^b *contingant, quæ volo, levare non possum.* Cic.
Non est tibi fidendum, ^a *ut qui toties* ^b *fefelleris.*
Te oro, Dave, ^a *ut* ^b *redeat jam in viam.* Ter.

Omnes denique voces indefinitè positæ, quales sunt,
quis, quantus, quotus, &c. subjunctivum postulant: ut,
^a *Gui* ^b *scribam video.* Cicero.

———— *Quantus*
In clypeum ^b *assurgat* ^a *quo turbine* ^b *torqueat hastam.* Virg.

PRÆPOSITIONUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Prepositions.

PRÆPOSITIO subaudita interdum facit ut addatur
 ablativus ut,
Habeo te ^a *loco parentis, id est,* ^a *in loco.*

PRÆPOSITIO in compositione eundem nonnunquam casum regit, quem et extra compositionem regebat: ut,

^a *Detrudunt naves* ^b *scopulo.* Virg.

^a *Prætereo* ^b *te insalutatum.*

VERBA composita cum *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in,* nonnunquam repetunt easdem præpositiones cum suo casu extra compositionem, idque eleganter: ut,

^a *Abstinuerunt* ^b *a vino.*

IN pro *erga, contra, ad, et supra,* accusativum exigit: ut,

Accipit ^a *in* ^b *Teucros animum, mentemque benignam* Virg.

^a *In comoda publica peccem.*

^a *In* ^b *regnum quæritur hæres.*

Reges ^a *in* ^b *ipsos imperium est Jovis.*

SUB, cum ad tempus refertur, accusativo ferè jungitur: ut,

^a *Sub idem* ^b *tempus, i. e. circa, vel per idem tempus.* Liv.

O

SUPER,

SUPER, pro *ultra* accusativo ; pro *de* ablativo, apponitur : ut,

—— ^a *Super* et ^b *Garamantas*, et ^b *Indos*

Proferet imperium.——

Multa ^a *super* ^b *Priamo* *rogitans*, ^a *super* ^b *Hectore* *multa*.

TENUS ablativo et singulari et plurali jungitur : ut,
^b *Pube* ^a *tenus* ; ^b *Pectoribus* ^a *tenus*. Ovid.

At genitivo tantum plurali, et semper casum suum sequitur : ut,

^b *Crurum* ^a *tenus*. Virg.

INTERJECTIONUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Interjections.

INTERJECTIONES non raro sine casu ponuntur :
ut,

Spem gregis, ^a *ah !* *silice in nudâ connixa reliquit*. Virg.

Quæ, ^a *malum*, *dementia !*

O, exclamantis, nominativo, accusativo, et vocativo, jungitur : ut,

^a *O festus* ^b *dies hominis !* Ter.

^a *O fortunatos nimium*, *sua si bona nôrint*,
^b *Agricolæ !* Virg.

^a *O formose* ^b *puer !* *nimum ne crede colori*. Ib.

HEU et *proh*, nunc nominativo, nunc accusativo junguntur : ut,

^a *Heu* ^b *pietas*, *heu prisca* ^b *fides*. Virg.

^a *Heu* ^b *stirpem invisam*. Ib.

^a *Proh* ^b *Jupiter*, *tu, homo adigis me ad insaniam*. Ter.

^a *Proh deum atque hominum* ^b *fidem*. Ter.

Item Vocat. ^a *Proh sancte* ^b *Jupiter !* Cic.

HEI et *vae* dativo junguntur : ut,

^a *Hei* ^b *mihî*, *quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis*. Ovid.

^a *Vae misero* ^b *mihî*, *quantâ de spe decidi !* Ter.

P R O S O D I A.

PROSODIA est pars Grammaticæ, quæ quantitatem syllabarum docet.

Dividitur Profodia in tres partes, *Tonum*, *Spiritum*, et *Tempus*.

Hoc loco visum est nobis de *Tempore* tantum tractare.

TEMPUS est syllabæ proferendæ mensura.

Tempus breve sic notatur $\bar{}$; ut *Dominus*. Longum autem sic $\bar{}$; ut *contra*.

Pes duarum syllabarum pluriusve constitutio est ex certâ Temporum observatione.

Spondæus est dissyllabus; ut *virtus*.

Dactylus est trissyllabus; ut, *scribere*.

SCANSIO est legitima versûs in singulos pedes commensuratio.

Scanfioni accidunt figuræ *Synalæpha*, *Eclipsis*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, et *Cæsura*.

I. *Synalæpha* est elisio vocalis in fine dictionis ante alteram in initio sequentis: ut,

Serâ nimis vit' est crastinâ, viv' hodiè. Mart.
pro *vita, vive*.

At, *heu* et *ô* nunquam intercipiuntur.

II. *Eclipsis* est, quoties *m* cum suâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione a vocali exorsâ: ut,

Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Virg.

pro *monstrum horrendum informe*.

III. *Synæresis* est duarum syllabarum in unam contractio : ut,

Sēu lentō fūerint ālveāriā vīmīnē tēxtā. Virg.
quasi scriptum esset *alvaria*.

IV. *Diæresis* est, ubi ex unâ syllabâ dissectâ fiunt duæ : ut,

Dēbuerānt fūsos evōlūisse sūos. Ov. Ep.
evoluisse pro *evoluisse*

V. *Cæsura* est, cū post pedem absolutum syllaba brevis in fine dictionis extenditur : ut,

Pēctōribus inhians spīrantīā cōsulit ēxta. Virg.

DE GENERIBUS VERSUUM.

VERSUS heroicus, qui *Hexameter* etiam dicitur, constat ex sex pedibus ; quintus locus dactylum, sextus spondeum peculiariter sibi vindicat ; reliqui hunc vel illum, prout volumus : ut,

Tityrē tū patulæ recubans sub tēgminē fāgī. Virg.

Reperitur aliquando spondæus etiam in quinto loco ut,

Cārā Dēum sobolēs, māgnūm Jovis incrēmētum. Virg.

Ultima cujuscunque versûs syllaba habetur communis.

VERSUS elegiacus, qui et *Pentametri* nomen habet, e duplici constat penthemimeri : quarum prior duos pedes, dactylicos, spondiacos, vel alterutros comprehendit, cum syllabâ longâ ; altera etiam duos pedes, sed omninò dactylicos, cum syllabâ item longâ : ut,

Rēs est sōlliciti plenā timōris amor. Ovid Epist.

PRIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. Vocalis ante duas consonantes, aut duplicem in eadem dictione, ubique positione longa est : ut, *vēntus*, *āxis*, *patrīxo*, *cūjus*.

II. Quod si consonans priorem dictionem claudat, sequente item a consonante inchoante, vocalis præcedens etiam positione longa erit : ut,

Majōr sūm quā cūi pōsūt fōrtūnā nōcēre.
Syllabæ *jer*, *sum*, *quām*, et *sit*, positione longæ sunt.

III. At si prior dictio in vocalem brevem exeat, sequente a duabus consonantibus incipiente, interdum, sed rarius, producitur : ut,

Occūltā spōlia, ēt plūrēs dē pācē triūmpos. Juv.

IV. Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente liquidā, communis redditur : ut, *pātris*, *volūcris*. Longa verò non mutatur : ut, *arātrum*, *simulāchrum*.

V Vocalis ante alteram in eadem dictione ubique brevis est : ut, *Dēus*, *mēus*, *tūus*, *pīus*.

1. Excipias genitivos in *ius*, secundam pronominis formam habentes : ut, *unūus illius*, &c. Ubi *i* communis reperitur, licet in *alterius* semper fit brevis, in *alius* semper longa.

2. Excipiendi sunt etiam genitivi et dativi quintæ declinationis, ubi *e* inter geminum *i* longa fit ; ut, *faciēi* : alioqui non ; ut, *rēi*, *spēi*, *fidēi*.

Fi etiam in *fio* longa est, nisi sequuntur *e* et *r* simul : ut, *fierem*, *fieri*.

Omniā jām fiunt, fieri quæ pōsse negābam.

Dius primam syllabam habet longam, *Diana* communem.

Ohe interjectio, priorem syllabam communem habet.

Vocalis ante alteram in Græcis dictionibus subinde longa fit: ut, *Dicite Pīerides. Respice Lāerten.*

Et in possessivis Græcis: ut, *Æneia nutrix. Rhodopēus Orpheus.*

Omnis diphthongus apud Latinos longa est: ut, *āurum, nēuter, musāe*: nisi sequente vocali; ut, *præire, præeustus, præeampus.* x

Derivativa eandem fere cum primitivis quantitatem sortiuntur: ut, *āmator, āmicus, āmabilis*, primā brevi ab *āmo*.

Excipiuntur tamen pauca quæ a brevibus deducta primam syllabam producant: ut,

*cōmo, cōmis, a cōma,
fōmes, fōmentum, a fōveo,
hūmanus, ab hōmo,
jūcundus, a jūvo,
jūmentum, a jūvo,
jūnior, a jūvenis,
lāterna, a lāteo,
lex lēgis, a lēgo,*

*mōbilis, a mōveo,
nōnus, a nōvem,
rex rēgis, rēgina, a rēgo,
sēdes, a sēdeo,
tēgula, a tēgo,
trāgula, a trāho,
vōmer, a vōmo,
vox vōcis, a vōco,*

Et contra sunt, quæ a longis deducta primam corripiunt: ut,

*ārena, ārista, āruno, ab āreo,
āruspex, ab āra,
dicax, a dico,
ditio, a ditis,*

*dīsertus, a dīffero,
dux dūcis, a dūco,
fīdes, a fio,
frāgor, frāgilis, a frango,
gēnui,*

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in the g
to Rev. A.

Strand.

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LINGTON
in the
to Rev. A.

*gēnui, a gigno,
lūcerna, a lūceo,
nāto nātas, a nātu,
nōto nōtas, a nōtu,*

*pōsui, a pōno,
pōtui, a pōssum,
sōpor, a sōpio.*

Et alia nonnulla ex utroque genere; quæ relinquuntur studiosis inter legendum observanda.

Composita simplicium quantitatem sequuntur: ut, *a lēgo legis, perlēgo; lēgo legas, allēgo; a pōtens, impōtens; a sālōr, consōlor.*

Excipiuntur tamen hæc brevia a longis enata: *dejēro, pejēro, a jūro; innūba, pronūba, a nūbo.*

Omne præteritum dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *lēgi, ēmi, mōvi.*

1. Excipias tamēn, *bībi, dēdi, sūdi, sēti, sīti, tūli, et fīdi a findo.*

2. Primam præteriti geminantia primam brevem habent: ut, *cēcīdi a cado; cēcīdi a cædo; dīdici, fēfelli, mēmōrdi, pēpendi, pūpugi, tētendi, tētigi, tōtondi, tūtudi.*

Supinum dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *vīsum, lātum, lōtum, mōtum.*

Excipe *dātum, itum, lītum, quītum, rātum, rūtum, jātum, sītum, sātum; et cītum a cieo cies; nam cītum a cie cis, quartæ, priorem habet longam.*

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U L T I.

Dius primam syllabam habet longam, *Diana* communem.

Ohe interjectio, priorem syllabam communem habet.

Vocalis ante alteram in Græcis dictionibus subinde longa fit: ut, *Dicite Pierides. Respice Læerten.*

Et in possessivis Græcis: ut, *Ænēia nutrix. Rhodopēius Orpheus.*

Omnis diphthongus apud Latinos longa est: ut, *aurum, neuter, musæ*: nisi sequente vocali; ut, *præire, præeustus, præeampus.*

Derivativa eandem fere cum primitivis quantitatem sortiuntur: ut, *amator, amicus, amabilis*, primâ brevi ab *amo*.

Excipiuntur tamen pauca quæ a brevibus deducta primam syllabam producant: ut,

cōmo, cōmis, a cōma,
fōmes, fōmentum, a fōveo,
hūmanus, ab hōmo,
jūcundus, a jūvo,
jūmentum, a jūvo,
jūnior, a jūvenis,
lāterna, a lāteo,
lex legis, a lēgo,

mōbilis, a mōveo,
nōnus, a nōvem,
rex regis, regina, a rēgo,
sēdes, a sēdeo,
tēgula, a tēgo,
trāgula, a trābo,
vōmer, a vōmo,

Et contra sunt, piunt: ut,

ārena, ārista, ārundo;
āruspex, ab āra,
āicax, a āico,
āitio, a āitis,

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frāgor, fragilis, a frango,
gēnui,

*gēnui, a gīno,
lūcerna, a lūceo,
nāto nātas, a nātu,
nōto nōtas, a nōtu,*

*pōsui, a pōno,
pōtui, a pōssum,
sōpor, a sōpio.*

Et alia nonnulla ex utroque genere, quæ relinquuntur studiosis inter legendum observanda.

Composita simplicium quantitatem sequuntur: ut, *a lēgo legis, perlēgo; lēgo legas, allēgo; a pōtens, impōtens; a sōlor, consōlor.*

Excipiuntur tamen hæc brevia a longis enata: *dejēro, pejēro, a jūro; innūba, pronūba, a nūbo.*

Omne præteritum dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *lēgi, ēmi, mōvi.*

1. Excipias tamen, *bibi, dēdi, scīdi, stēti, stīti, tūli, et fīdi a findo.*

2. Primam præteriti geminantia primam brevem habent: ut, *cēcīdi a cado; cēcīdi a cædo; dīdīci, fēfelli, mōmordi, pēpendi, pūpugi, tētendi, tētigi, tōtondi, tūtudi.*

Supinum dissyllabum priorem habet longam: ut, *vīsum, lātum, lōtum, mōtum.*

Excipe *dātum, itum, litum, quītum, rātum, rūtum, jātum, sītum, stātum; et cītum a cieo cīs; nam cītum a cieo cīs, quartæ, priorem habet longam.*

ULTIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. **A** Finita producuntur : ut, *amā, contrā, ergā.*

1. Excipias *putā, itā, quā, postea, ejā.* Item omnes casus in *a*, cujuscunque fuerint generis, numeri, aut declinationis : præter vocativos a Græcis in *as* ; ut, *ô Æneā, ô Thomā* : et ablativum primæ declinationis, ut, *musā.*

2. Numeralia in *ginta* finalem habent communem, sed frequentius longam : ut, *trigintā.*

II. In *b, d, t*, desinentia brevia sunt : ut, *āb, ād, capūt.*

III. In *c* desinentia producuntur : ut, *āc, sic, et hīc*, adverbium.

Sed duo in *c* corripiuntur ; *nēc, et donēc.*

Tria sunt communia ; *fāc*, pronomen *hīc*, et neutrum ejus *hēc*, modò non fit ablativi casus.

IV. *E* finita brevia sunt : ut, *marē, pānē, legē, scribē.*

1. Excipiendæ sunt omnes voces quintæ inflexionis in *e* : ut, *fidē, et diē*, unā cum particulis inde enatis ; ut, *hodiē, quotidie, pridie, postridie* ; item *quarē, quaderē, earē*, et si qua sunt similia.

2. Et secundæ item personæ singulares secundæ conjugationis : ut, *docē, movē.*

Produ-

Producuntur etiam monosyllaba in *e* ; ut, *mē, tē, sē* : praeter *quē, nē, vē*, conjunctiones encliticas.

Quin et adverbia in *e*, ab adjectivis secundæ declinationis deducta, *e* longum habent : ut, *pulchrē, doctē, valdē* pro *validē*.

Quibus accedunt *fermē, ferē* : *benē* tamen et *malē* corripuntur omnino.

Postremò, quæ à Græcis per *n* scribuntur, naturâ producuntur, cujuscunque fuerint casûs, generis, aut numeri ; ut, *Lethē, Anchisē, cetē, Tempē*.

V. *I* finita longa sunt : ut, *dominī, magistrī, amarī*

Praeter *mihī, tibī, sibi, ubī, ibī*, quæ sunt communia.

Nisī verò, et *quasī* corripuntur.

Cujus etiam sortis sunt dativi et vocativi Græcorum, quorum genitivus singularis in *os* breve exit : ut, dativ. *Minaidī, Palladī, Phyllidī* ; Vocat. *Alexī, Amaryllī, Daphnī*.

VI. *L* finita corripuntur : ut, *animāl, Annibāl, mēl, pugil, consūl*.

Praeter *nīl* contractum a nihil ; *sāl, et sōl*.

Et Hebræa quædam in *el* : ut, *Michaël, Gabriël, Raphaël, Daniël*.

VII. *N* finita producuntur ; ut, *Pæān, Hymēn, quīn, Xenophōn, nōn, dæmōn*.

Excipe, *forsān, forsitān, ān, tamēn, attamēn, veruntamēn*, et *in*.

P

Accedunt

Accedunt his et voces illæ, quæ apocopen patiuntur ; ut, *mēn' ? vidin' ? audin' ?* etiam *exin, subin, dein, proin*.

In *an* quoque a nominativis in *a* : ut, nominativo *Iphigenia, Ægina* ; accus. *Iphigeniān, Æginān*. Nam in *an* a nominativis in *as* producuntur : ut, nom. *Æneas, Marsyas* ; accus. *Æneān, Marsyān*.

Nomina item in *en*, quorum genitivus *inis* correptum habet : ut, *carmēn, crimēn, pectēn, tibicēn, inis*.

Quædam etiam in *in* per *i* ; ut, *Alexin* : et in *yn* per *y* ; ut, *Ilyn*.

Græca etiam in *on* per *o* parvum, cujuscunque fuerint casus : ut, Nom. *Ilion, Peliōn* ; accus. *Caucasōn, Pylōn*.

VIII. O finita communia sunt : ut, *dicō, virgō, porrō* ; Sic *docendō, legendō, et alia gerundia in dō*.

Sed obliqui casus in *o* semper producuntur : ut, dat. *dominō, servō* ; ablat. *templō, damnō*.

Et adverbia ab adjectivis derivata : *tantō, quantō, liquidō, falsō, primō, manifestō, &c.* præter *sedulō, mutuō, crebrō*, quæ sunt communia.

Cæterum *modō* et *quomodō* semper corripiuntur.

Citō quoque, ut et *ambō, duō, egō, atque homō*, vix leguntur producta.

Monosyllaba tamen in *o* producuntur : ut, *dō, stō*.

Item Græca per *ω*, cujusmodi fuerint casus : ut, Nom. *Sapphō, Didō* ; gen. *Androgeō, Apollō* ; accus. *Athō, Apollō* : sic et *ergō* pro *causā*.

XI. R.

IX. *R* finita corripuntur : ut, *Cæsär, p̄r, vīr, uxōr, turtūr.*

Cōr semel apud *Ovidium* productum legitur : ut,
Molle meum levibus cōr est violabile telis. Ep. xv.

Producuntur etiam *fār, Lār, Nār, vēr, fūr, cūr* : *pār* quoque cum compositis : ut, *compār, impār, dispār.*

Græca etiam in *er*, quæ illis in *η* definunt : ut, *aēr, cratēr, charactēr, æthēr, sotēr* : præter *patēr* et *matēr*, quæ apud *Latinos* ultimam brevem habent.

X. *S* finita pares cum numero vocalium habent terminationes : nempe, *as, es, is, os, us.*

I. *A S* finita producuntur : ut, *amās, musās, majestās, bonitās.*

Praeter *Graeca*, quorum genitivus singularis in *dos* exit : ut, *Arcās, Pallās* ; genitivo *Arcados, Pallados.*

Et præter acculativos plurales nominum crescentium : ut, *heros, heroos* ; *Phyllis, Phyllidos* ; accus. plur. *heroās, Phyllidās.*

II. *Es* finita longa sunt : ut, *Anchisēs, sedēs, docēs, patrēs.*

1. Excipiuntur nomina in *es* tertiae inflexionis, quæ penultimam genitivi crescentis corripunt : ut, *milēs, segēs, divēs.* Sed *ariēs, abiēs, pariēs, Cerēs* ; et *pēs* unà cum compositis ; ut, *bipēs, tripēs* ; item *præpēs* a *præpeto*, longa sunt.

2. *Es* quoque a *sum*, unà cum compositis, corripitur : ut, *potēs, adēs, prodēs, obēs* : quibus *penēs* adjungi potest.

3. Item neutra, et nominativi plurales Græcorum : ut, *hippomanēs, cacoëthēs, Cyclopēs, Naiadēs*.

III. *Is* finita brevia sunt : ut, *Parīs, panīs, tristīs, hilarīs*.

1. Excipe obliquos casus plurales in *is*, qui producuntur : ut, *musīs, mensīs a mensa ; dominīs, templīs* : et quīs pro quibus.

2. Item producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis : ut, *Samnīs, Salamīs* ; genitivo *Samnitīs, Salaminīs*.

3. Adde huc quæ in *is* contracta ex *eis* desinunt, five Græca, five Latina, cujuscunque fuerint numeri aut casūs : ut, *Simoīs, Pyroīs, partīs, omnīs*, e *Simoeis, Pyroëis, parteis, omneis*.

4. Et monosyllaba item omnia ; ut, *vis, lis* ; præter *is* et quīs nominativos, et *his* apud Ovidium.

5. *Itis* accedunt secundæ personæ singulares verborum in *is*, quorum secundæ personæ plurales desinunt in *itis*, penultimā productā ; unā cum futuris optativi in *ris* : ut, *audis, velis, dederis* : plural. *auditis, velitis, dederitis*.

IV. *Os* finita producuntur : ut, *honōs, nepōs, dominōs, servōs*.

Præter *compōs, impos, confis*.

Et Græca per *o* parvum : ut, *Delōs, chaōs, Palladōs, Phyllidōs*.

V. *Us* finita corripiuntur : ut, *famulūs, regiūs, tempūs, amamūs*.

Excipiuntur producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis : ut, *salūs, tellūs* ; genitivo *salūtis, tellūris*.

Longæ

Longæ sunt etiam omnes voces quartæ inflexionis in *us*, præter nominativum et vocativum singulares : ut, gen. sing. *manūs*, nom. accus. voc. plur. *manūs*.

His accedunt etiam monosyllaba : *crūs*, *thūs*, *uūs*, *sūs*.

Et Græca item per *κ* diphthongizant, quæ tanque fuerint casūs : ut, nom. *Panthæ*, *Sapphæ*, *Clîæ*.

Atque piis cunctis venerandæ nomen *Isūs*.

VI. Postremò *u* finitâ producuntur omnes : ut, *manū*, *venū*, *amātū*, *diū*.

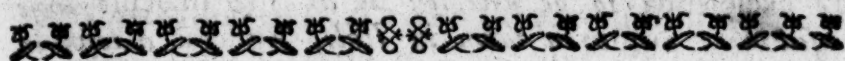


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PROPRIA QUÆ MARIBUS,
OR, THE
GENDER OF NOUNS
Construed.

PROPRIA *proper names quæ which* tribuuntur *are assigned* maribus *to the male kind* dicas *you may call* masculina *masculines*; ut *as*, sunt *are* Divorum *the names of the* heathen Gods; Mars *the God of war*, Bacchus *the God of wine*, Apollo *the God of wisdom*; Virorum *the names of men*; ut *as*, Cato *a noble Roman*, Virgilius *the Poet Virgil*: Fluviorum *the names of Rivers*; ut *as*, Tiberis *the Tiber*, Orontes *a river by Antioch*: Mensium *the names of months*; ut *as*, October *the month October*: Ventorum *the names of winds*; ut *as*, Libs *the south west wind*, Notus *the south wind*, Auster *the south wind*.

PROPRIA nomina *proper names* referentia denoting *foemineum sexum the female sex* tribuuntur *are given* foemineo generi *to the feminine gender* sive *whether* sunt *they are* dearum *the names of goddesses*; ut *as*, Juno *Jupiter's wife*, Venus *the goddess of beauty*: Mulierum *the names of women*: ceu *as*, Anna *Anne*, Philotis *Philote*: Urbium *the names of cities*; ut *as*, Elis *a city of Peloponnesus*, Opus *a city of Locris*: Regionum *the names of countries*; ut *as*, Græcia *Greece*, Persis *Persia*: item *also* nomen *the name* insulæ *of an island*; ceu *as*, Creta *Crete*, Britannia *Britain*, Cyprus *Cyprus*.

Tamen

Tamen *but* quædam *some names* urbium *of cities* sunt *are* excipienda *to be excepted* ut *as* ista *mascula* *these masculines*: Sulmo *a town in Italy*, Agragas *a town in Sicily*: quædam *neutralia* *some neuters*; ut *as*, Argos *a city in Peloponnesus*, Tibur *a city in Italy*, Præneste *a city of Italy*; et *also* Anxur *a city of Italy*, quod *which* dat *gives* utrumque *both the* genus *masculine and neuter gender*.

Appellativa *the common names* arborum *of trees* erunt *will be* muliebria *feminines*: ut *as*, alnus *an alder-tree*, cupressus *a cypress-tree*, cedrus *a cedar-tree*.

Spinus *a sloe-tree* mas *is masculine*, oleaster *a wild olive-tree* mas *is masculine*. Sunt *these nouns are* et *also* neutra *of the neuter gender*, filer *a withy-tree*, suber *a cork tree*, thus *a frankincense-tree*, robur *an oak*, que *and* acer *a maple-tree*.

Etiam *also* volucrum *the names of birds*; ceu *as*, passer *a sparrow*, hirundo *a swallow*: Ferarum *of wild beasts*; ut *as*, tigris *a tiger*, vulpes *a fox*: et *and* Piscium *the names of fishes*: ut *as*, ostrea *an oyster*, cetus *a whale*, sunt *are* dicta *called* epicœna *nouns of the epicene gender*, quibus *to which* vox *ipsa* *the termination itself* feret *will give* genus *aptum* *the right gender*.

Atamen *but* notandum *it is to be observed* ex cunctis *of all the nouns* supra *above-mentioned*, que *and* reliquis *of those that follow*, omne *that every* noun *quod* *which* exit *in um* ends *in um*, seu *whether* Græcum *it be* Greek *sive* *or* Latinum *Latin* esse *is* genus *neutrum* *of the neuter gender*; sic *also*, nomen *a noun* invariabile *undeclined*.

Nomen *a noun* non crescens *not increasing* genitivo *in the genitive case*; ceu *as*, caro *carnis* *flesh*, capra *capræ* *a she goat*, nubes *nubis* *a cloud*, est *is* genus *muliebre* *of the feminine gender*.

Nomina

NOMINA multa many nouns virorum denoting the offices of men in a ending in a dicuntur are called mascula masculines: ut as, scriba a scribe, assecla a page, scurra a buffoon, et and rabula a pettifogger, lixa a sutler, lanista a master of gladiators.

Quot as many nouns as declinatio prima the first declension Græcorum of the Greeks fundit makes to end in as, et and in es; et and quot as many Latin nouns as fiunt are derived ab illis from them per a ending in a, mascula are masculines: ut as, satrapas, satrapa a Persian nobleman; athletes, athleta a wrestler. Item also leguntur these are read mascula of the masculine gender, verres a boar pig, natalis one's birth day, aqualis an ewer.

Nata nouns compounded ab asse of as a Roman coin or pound, ut as, centussis an hundred asses: conjunge join to these lienis the spleen, et and orbis any round thing, callis a path, caulis a stalk, follis bellows, collis a hill, mensis a month, et and ensis a sword, fustis a club, funis a rope, cenchris a kind of serpent, panis bread, crinis hair, et and ignis fire, callis a toil or net, fascis a faggot, torris a fire-brand, sentis a thorn, piscis a fish, et and unguis a man's nail, et also vermis a worm, vectis a leaver, postis a door-post, et also axis an axle-tree societur may be joined.

In er nouns in er, ceu as venter the belly; in os, vel in us, nouns ending in os or us; ut as, logos a word, annus a year, mascula are masculines.

At but, sunt these nouns are fœminei generis of the feminine gender, mater a mother, humus the ground, domus a house, salvus a paunch, et and colus a distaff, et also ficus quartæ of the fourth declension pro for fructu a fig, que and acus a needle, porticus a porch, atque and tribus à tribe, socrus a mother-in-law, nurus a daughter-in-law, et and manus a hand, idus the ides of a month; huc to these anus an old woman addenda est is to be added, huc to these mystica vannus the mystical fan Iacchi of Bacchus. Jungas you may also join his to these Græca Greek nouns vertentia changing os in us, os into us; papyrus paper, antidotus an antidote, costus the herb zedoary, diphthongus

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hongus a diphthong, byssus fine flax, abyssus a bottomlest pit, chrystallus chrystal, synodus an assembly, sapphirus a sapphire stone, eremus a desert, et and Arctus a set of stars called the Bear, cum with multis aliis many other nouns, quæ which nunc at this time perscribere to write at large longum est is tedious.

NOmen a noun in e ending in e, si if gignit is it makes is in the genitive case neutrum is neuter, ut as, mare the sea, rete a net: et and adde add quot whatever nouns legas you read in on ending in on, flexa per i which make i in the genitive case, ut as, barbiton an harp or lute. Hippomanes a raging humour in mares est is neutrum genus of the neuter gender, et and cacoethes an ill habit neutrum is neuter, et also virus poison, pelagus the sea: Vulgus the common people modò sometimes neutrum is neuter, modò sometimes mas is masculine.

SUNT these nouns are incerti generis of the doubtful gender, talpa a mole, et and dama a deer, canalis a channel, et and cytissus hadder, balanus the fruit of the palm-tree, clunis a buttock, finis an end or limit, penus all provisions, amnis a river, pampinus a vine leaf, et and corbis a basket, linter a bark, torquis a chain, specus a cave, anguis a snake; ficus, dans making fici in the genitive case pro morbo for a disease, atque and phaselus a pinnace, lecythus an oil cruise, ac and atomus an atom, grossus a green fig, pharus a watch tower, et and paradisus paradise.

Compositum a noun compounded a verbo of a verb dans a ending in a, est is commune duorum the common of two gender; Grajugena a Grecian born a from gigno to beget; agricola a farmer a from colo to till; advena a stranger a from venio to come monstrant shew id that.

Adde add senex an old man or woman, auriga a charioteer, et and verna a slave by birth, sodalis a companion, vates a prophet, extorris a banished man or woman, patruelis a

cousin.

cousin-german, que and perduellis an open enemy in war, affinis one allied by marriage, juvenis a young person, testis a witness, civis a citizen, canis a dog or bitch, hostis an enemy.

NOmen a noun est is genus muliebre of the feminine gender, si if penultima syllaba the last syllable but one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sonat sounds acuta long or sharp: velut as hæc these nouns pietas pietatis piety, virtus virtutis virtue monstrant do shew.

NOmina quædam certain nouns monosyllaba of one syllable dicuntur are called mascula masculines; sal salt, sol the sun, ren a kidney, et and splen the spleen, Car a Carian, Ser a Chinese, vir a man or husband, vas vadis a surety, as a pound weight, mas the male kind, bes eight ounces, Cres a Cretan, præ a surety for money, et and pes a foot, glis a dormouse habens having gliris, genitivo in the genitive case, mos a manner, flos a flower, ros dew, et and Tros a Trojan, mus a mouse, dens a tooth, mons a mountain, pons a bridge, et and simul also fons a fountain, seps pro for serpente a serpent, gryps a griffin, Thrax a Thracian, rex a king, grex gregis a flock of cattle, et and Phryx a Phrygian.

Etiam also polysyllaba nouns of more than one syllable, in n ending in n, sunt are mascula masculines; ut as, Acarnan a man of Acarnania, lichen a tetter, et and delphin a dolphin: et also in o nouns ending in o, signantia signifying corpus bodily substance; ut as, leo a lion, curculio the weasand or gullet: sic also, senio the number six, ternio the number three, sermo a discourse.

In er, or, et os, nouns ending in er, or, and os, mascula are masculines; ceu as, crater a bowl, conditor a builder, heros an hero: His to these conjunge join torrens a land flood, nefrens a young pig, oriens the east, que and cliens a client, atque and bidens, instrumentum a fork with two spikes, cum pluribus with many nouns in dens ending in dens: adde add to these gigas a giant, elephas an elephant, adamas a diamond, que and Garamas a man of

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Lybia, que also tapes tapestry atque and lebes a cauldron, sic so et also magnes a loadstone, que and unum nomen one noun quintæ of the fifth declension, merides mid-day: et also quæ the nouns which componuntur are compounded ab of asse a pound weight, ut as, dodrans nine ounces, semis half a pound.

Mascula these masculines junguntur may be joined Samnis a Samnite, hydrops the dropsy, et and thorax the breast: jungas you may join quoque also mascula these masculines, vervex a wether sheep, phoenix a phenix, et and bombyx pro for vermiculo a silk worm: Attamen yet ex his of these Siren a mermaid, necnon and also soror a sister, uxor a wife, sunt are muliebre genus of the feminine gender.

ET also hæc nomina these nouns monosyllaba of one syllable sunt are neutralia neuters; mel honey, fell gall, lac milk, far bread-corn, ver the spring, cor the heart, æs brass, vas vasis a vessel, os ossis a bone, et and os oris a mouth, rus the country, thus frankincense, jus right, crus the leg, pus corruption.

Et also polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in al ending in al, que and in ar ending in ar; ut as, capital a priest's veil, laquear a roof or ceiling: alec a sharp pickle neutrum is neuter, alex a kind of fish muliebre is feminine.

Sunt these nouns are dubii generis of the doubtful gender, scrobs a ditch, serpens a serpent, bubo an owl, rudens a cable, grus a crane, perdix a partridge, lynx a spotted beast, limax a snail, stirps pro for trunco the body of a tree, et and calx pedis the heel of the foot.

Adde add dies a day, tantum only esto let it be mas masculine numero secundo in the plural number.

Sunt these nouns are commune of the common of two gender, parens a father or mother, que and auctor an author, infans an infant, adolescens a young man or woman, dux a leader, illex an outlaw, heres an heir, exlex an outlaw.

Creat

Creata nouns compounded a of fronte a forehead; ut as, bifrons one with two faces: custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull, or cow, fur a thief, sus a swine, atque and sacerdos a priest or priestess.

NOmen a noun est is mas of the masculine gender, si if penultima the last syllable but one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing fit be gravis short or flat; ut as, sanguis blood, genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis.

Hyperdissyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables, in do ending in do, quod which dat makes dinis in the genitive case, fit be foeminei generis of the feminine gender; atque also in go nouns ending in go, quod which make ginis in genitivo in the genitive case; dulcedo sweetness faciens making dulcedinis, monstrat shews id that tibi to you, que and compago compaginis a joint id shews the same. Adjice add virgo a virgin, grando hail, fides faith, compes a fetter, teges a mat, et and seges corn land, arbor a tree, que and hyems winter: sic so chlamys a mantle, findon fino linen, Gorgon Medusa's head, icon an image, et and Amazon an Amazon

Græcula Greek nouns finita ending in as, vel or in is; ut as, lampas a lamp, iaspis a jasper, cassis an helmet, cuspis the point of a weapon: item also mulier a woman, et and pecus cattle dans making pecudis in the genitive case.

Adde add his to these forfex a pair of shears, pellex an harlot, carex sedge, atque and simul also supellex household-stuff, appendix an appendage, hystrix a porcupine, coxendix an hip que and filix fern.

NOmen a noun in a ending in a, signans signifying rem a thing non animatam without life est is neutrale genus of the neuter gender; ut as, problema a question proposed: en nouns also ending in en; ut as, omen a token of good or bad luck; ar nouns ending in ar; ut as, jubar a sun beam: ur dans nouns ending in ur; ut as, jecur the liver:

liver : us nouns in us ; ut *as*, onus a burthen : put nouns ending in put ; ut *as*, occiput the hinder part of the head.

Attamen but ex his of these pecten a comb, furfur bran, funt are mascula masculines.

Sunt these nouns are neutra of the neuter gender, cadaver a carcase, verber a stripe, iter a journey, suber cork, tuber pro for fungo a mushroom, et and uber a teat, gingiber ginger, et and laser the herb benjamine, cicer a vetch, et and piper pepper, atque and papaver a poppy, et also fiser a parsnip.

Addas you may add his to these neutra the neuters aequor a smooth surface, marmor marble, que and ador fine wheat, atque and pecus cattle quando when facit it makes pecoris in genitivo in the genitive case.

Sunt these nouns are dubii generis of the doubtful gender, cardo a hinge, margo the brink or brim of a thing, cinis ashes, obex a bolt, forceps a pair of tongs, pumex a pumice stone, imbrex a gutter-tile, cortex the rind or bark of a tree, pulvis dust, que and adeps fat.

Adde add, culex a gnat, natrix a water-serpent, et and onyx a precious stone, cum prole with its compounds, que and filex a flint, quamvis altho' usus use vult will have hæc these nouns melius rather dicier be called mascula masculines.

Ista the e nouns sunt are communis generis of the common of two gender ; vigil a sentinel, pugil a champion, exul a banishedman or woman, præsul a prelate, homo a man or woman, nemo nobody, martyr a martyr, Ligur a Ligurian, auger a soothsayer, et and Arcas an Arcadian, antistes a chief priest or priestess, miles a soldier, pedes a footman or woman, interpretes an interpreter, comes a companion, hospes a host or landlord : sic so ales any great bird, præses a president, princeps a prince or princess, auceps a fowler, eques a horseman or woman, obses an hostage : atque and alia multa nomina many other nouns quæ which creantur are derived a verbis from verbs ; ut, as, conjux an husband or wife, judex a judge, vindex an avenger, opifex a workman et and aruspex a diviner.

Adjectiva adjectives habentia having duntaxat only unam vocem one termination, ut as, felix happy, audax bold, retinent keep genus omne every gender sub una under that one ending; si if cadant they fall sub under geminâ voce a double termination, velut as omnis et and omne all; vox prior the former word est is commune duum the common of two gender, vox altera the second word neutrum is neuter; at but si if variant they vary tres voces the three endings; ut as, sacer, sacra, sacrum sacred; vox prima the first word, est is mas masculine, altera the second foemina feminine, tertia the third neutrum is neuter.

Obfer. 1. At but sunt there are some adjectives, quæ which vocares you may call substantiva substantives propè in a manner flexu by their declining: tamen yet reperta they are found to be adjectiva adjectives naturâ by nature que and usu by use. Talia such sunt are pauper poor, puber ripe of age, cum with degener degenerate, uber fruitful, et and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes accompanying or attending, atque and superstes surviving, cum with paucis aliis a few others quæ which lectio justa a due reading docebit will teach.

Obs. 2. Hæc these adjectives gaudent like adsciscere to take sibi to themselves propriam quendam flexum a certain peculiar way of declining, campester champain, volucer swift, celebrer famous, celer speedy, atque and saluber wholesome; jungere join, pedester belonging to a footman, equester belonging to a horseman, et and acer sharp; jungere join, paluster marshy, ac and alacer chearful, sylvester woody.

At but tu you variabis shall decline hæc these adjectives, sic thus; hic celer in the masculine, hæc celeris in the feminine, hoc celere neutro in the neuter gender; aut or aliter otherwise sic thus; hic atque hæc celeris in the masculine and feminine, rursum again hoc celere est is tibi neutrum your neuter.

NOUNS HETEROCLITE;

O R,

IRREGULAR,

Construed.

QUÆ those nouns which variant change genus their gender aut or flexum declension, quæcunque and whatsoever nouns novato ritu after a new manner deficiunt fall short ve or superant exceed in declining, sunt let them be called Heteroclita heteroclites, or nouns irregular.

CErnis you see hæc these nouns variantia varying partim in part genus their gender, ac and flexum their declining.

Pergamus the city Troy gignit makes Pergama in plurali numero in the plural number.

Prior numerus the singular number dat gives his to these nouns neutrum genus the neuter gender, alter the plural utrumque both masculine and neuter, rastum a rake, cum with freno the bit of a bridle, filum a thread, simul atque and also capistrum an halter : item also Argos a town in Greece, et and cœlum heaven, sunt are neutra neuters singula in the singular number, sed but audi observe vocitabis you shall say duntaxat only cœlos, et and Argos in the plural number mascula masculines : sed but frena neuter et and frenos masculine, quo pacto after which manner formant they form et also cetera the rest.

Pluralis numerus the plural number solet is wont addere to add his to these genus utrumque both genders, sibilus

NOUNS IRREGULAR construed. 129

Ius an hissing, atque and jocus sport, locus a place : jungas you may join his to these quoque also plurima many more.

PROpago the stock quæ which sequitur follows est is manca defective casu in case, ve or numero in number.

QUÆ nouns which variant vary nullum casum no case ; ut as, fas divine law, nil nothing, nihil nothing, instar likeness or proportion : et and multa many nouns in u, ending in u, simul also in i ; ut as, sunt are hæc these, que both cornu an horn, que and genu a knee ; sic so gummi gum, frugi thrifty ; sic so Tempe a pleasant vale in Thessaly, tot so many, quot how many, et and omnes numeros all nouns of number a tribus from three ad centum to an hundred vocabis you shall call aptota aptotes.

QUE and nomen a noun cui vox cadit una that has but one case, est is called monoptoton a monoptote : ceu as noctu by night, natu by birth, jussu by order, injussu without order, simul also astu by craft, promptu in readiness, permissu with leave : legimus we have read astus plurali in the plural number, legimus we have read inficias a denial, sed but vox ea sola that case alone reperta est is found.

SUNT those nouns are called diptota diptotes, quibus to which duplex flexura two cases remansit have remained : ut as, fors chance dabit will make forte, sexto in the ablative case, quoque also spontis of choice sponte ; et and jugeris an acre dat makes jugere, sexto in the ablative case ; autem and verberis a stripe verbere, quoque also suppetiæ aid dant makes suppetias, quarto in the accusative case ; tantundem just so much dat makes tantidem, et and simul also impetis an attack dat makes impete in the ablative case ; sic so repetundarum illegal exactions repetundis. Verberis a stripe cum with jugere an acre servant keep quatuor casus four cases in numero altero in the plural number.

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VOcantur nouns are called triptota triptotes, quibus in which inflectis you decline tres casus three cases : sic so est it is opis nostræ in our power, legis you meet with fer opem bring assistance, atque and dignus worthy ope of help ; flecti decline preci prayer, atque and precem, et and blandus petit he complaisantly courts amicam his mistress prece with entreaties . at but frugis fruit caret wants tantum only recto the nominative case, et and also ditionis rule ; vox the word vis force est is integra intire, nisi unless fortè perhaps dativus the dative case desit be wanting : Jungas you may join his to these vicis a turn, atque and vicem et and vice ; quoque also plus more habet has pluris et and plus, quarto in the accusative case : numerus alter the plural number datur is given omnibus his to all these nouns.

NOtes you may observe propria cuncta all proper names, quibus est which have natura a nature coercens restraining them ne fuerint from being plurima plurals ; et and alia multa many other nouns occurrent will fall in your way legenti in reading raro seldom excedentia exceeding numerum primum the singular number.

MAscula these masculines sunt are contenta confined numero secundo to the plural number tantum only, manes ghosts, majores ancestors, cancelli lattices, liberi children, et and antes the fore-ranks of vines, lendes nits, et and lemures spectres, simul also fasti annals, atque and minores posterity, natales, cum when assignant it signifies genus an extraction ; adde add penates household gods, et and loca names of places plurali of the plural number, quales as que both Gabii a city in Italy, que and Locri the inhabitants of Locris, et and quæcunque whatever nouns similis rationis of like nature legas you may read passim in authors.

Hæc these nouns sunt are foeminei generis of the feminine gender, que and numeri secundi of the plural number, exuvia any thing stript off from the body, phaleræ
horse-

NOUNS IRREGULAR construed. 131

horse-trappings, que and grates thanks, manubiæ the spoils of war, et and idus the ides of a month, antiæ a forelock, et and induciæ a truce, simul also que both infidiæ an ambush, que and minæ threats, excubiæ watch by day or night, nonæ the nones of a month, nugæ trifles, que and tricæ toys, calendæ the calends of a month, quisquilæ the sweepings or refuse of any thing, thermæ a hot bath, eunæ a cradle, diræ curses, que and exequiæ funeral rites, feriæ holydays, et and inferiæ sacrifices performed to the dead, sic so que both primitiæ the first fruits of the year, que and plagæ signantes signifying retia nets, et and valvæ folding doors, que and divitiæ riches, item also nuptiæ a marriage, et and lactes the small guts; Thebæ Thebes, et and Athenæ Athens addantur may be added, quod genus of which sort invenias you may find et also nomina plura more names locorum of places.

Hæc neutra these nouns neuter pluralia of the plural number leguntur are read rariùs seldom primo in the singular; mœnia the walls of a city cum with tesquis rough and desert places, præcordia the midriff of the body, lustra the dens ferarum of wild beasts, arma arms, mapalia Numidian cottages, sic so bellaria junkets, munia an office or charge, castra a camp; funus a funeral petit requires justa solemnities, et and virgo a virgin petit requires sponsalia espousals; disertus an eloquent man amat loves rostra the pulpit, que and pueri children gestant carry crepundia rattles, que and infantes infants colunt cunabula lie in cradles; augur a soothsayer consulit consults exta the entrails, et and absolvens finishing his sacrifice superis to the gods above recantat chants over effata their decrees; festa the feasts deùm of the gods, ceu as Bacchanalia feasts dedicated to Bacchus poterunt will be proper jungi to be joined. Quod si and if leges you shall read plura more licet reponas you may place them quoque also hæc classe in this rank.

HÆC these nouns sunt are simul also et both quarti of the fourth atque and secundi flexûs the second declension;

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elension; enim for laurus a bay tree facit makes genitivo in the genitive case lauri et and laûrus, sic so quercus an oak, pinus a pine tree, ficus, pro for fructu a fig ac and arbore the tree, sic also colus a distaff, atque and penus all kind of victuals, cornus, quando when habetur it signifies arbor a tree, sic so lacus a lake, atque and domus a house: licet altho' hæc these nec recurrant are not found ubique in every case. Leges you will read quoque also plura more his than these, quæ which jure relinquo you may well leave præcis to the ancients.



AS IN PRÆSENTI, &c.

OR, THE

RULES FOR VERBS

Construed.

AS in præfenti a verb making as in the present tense format forms perfectum the preter-perfect tense in avi: Ut as, nâs to swim navi, vocito vocitas to call often vocitavi. Deme except lavo to wash lavi, juvo to help juvi, quæ and nexo to knit nexui, et and feco to cut, quod which makes fecui, neco to kill, quod which makes necui; verbum the verb mico to glitter, quod which makes micui, plico to fold, quod which makes plicui, frico to rub, quod which dat makes fricui; sic so domo to tame, quod which makes domui, tono to thunder, quod which makes tonui; verbum the verb sono to sound, quod which makes sonui; crepo to crack, quod which makes crepui, veto to forbid, quod which dat makes vetui, atque and cubo to lie along, cubui; hæc these verbs rarò formantur are seldom formed in avi. Do das to give vult will formare form ritè by custom dedi, sto stas to stand steti.

E S

ES in præfenti a verb making es in the present tense format forms perfectum the preter-perfect tense dans ui by ui: ut as, nigreo nigres to grow black nigruī: excipe except jubeo to bid jussi; sorbeo to sup up habet bath sorbui, quoque also sorpsi, mulceo to stroke gently mulsi; luceo to shine vult will have luxi, sedeo to sit fedi, que and video to see vult will have vidi; sed but prandeo to dine makes prandi, strideo to screek stridi, suadeo to advise suasi, rideo to laugh risi, et and ardeo to be on fire habet bath arsi.

Syllaba prima the first syllable his quatuor in these four verbs infra following geminatur is doubled: namque for pendeo to hang down vult will have pependi, que and mordeo to bite momordi, spondeo to betroth vult will habere have spondendi, que and tondeo to clip or shear totondi,

Si if l vel r, l or r, stet stand ante before geo, geo vertitur is changed in si into si: ut as, urgeo to urge urfi; mulgeo to milk dat make mulsi, quoque also mulxi, frigeo to be cold frixi, lugeo to mourn luxi, et and augeo to increase habet bath auxi.

Fleo fles to weep dat makes fleui, leo les to anoint leui, que and inde natum its compound deleo to wipe out deleui, pleo ples to fill pleui, neo to spin neui.

Manfi, formatur is formed a from maneo to tarry; torqueo to twist vult will have torfi, hæreo to stick hæfi.

Veo, fit is made vi: ut as, ferveo to be hot fervi; niveo to wink or beckon, et and indè satum its compound conniveo to wink poscit requires nivi et and nixi: cicio to stir up civi, que and vicio to bind vieui.

Tertia the third conjugation formabit will form præteritum the preterperfect tense, ut as, manifestum is shewn hic here.

Bo, fit is made bi: ut as, lambo to lick lambi: excipe except scribo to write scripsi, et and nubo to be married nupsi; antiquum the old verb cumbo to lie down dat maketh cubui.

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Co, fit is made ci: ut as vinco to overcome vici: parco to spare vult will have peperci et and parci; dico to say dixi, quoque also duco to lead duxi.

Do, fit is made di: ut as mando to eat mandi: sed but scindo to cut dat makes scidi, findo to cleave fidi, fundo to pour out fudi; que and tundo to pound tutudi, pendo to weigh pependi, tendo to bend tetendi, que and junge join cado to fall, quod which format forms cecidi, cædo pro for verbero to beat cecidi, cedo pro for discedere to depart five or locum dare to give place cessi: vado to go, rado to shave, lædo to hurt, ludo to play, divido to divide, trudo to thrust, claudio to shut, plaudo to clap hands, rodo to gnaw, ex do from do, semper faciunt always make fi.

Go, fit is made xi: ut as jungo to join junxi: sed but r the letter r ante before go, vult will have fi; ut as spargo to sprinkle sparsi: lego to read legi, et and ago to act facit makes egi: tango to touch dat makes tetigi, pungo to prick punxi que and pupugi; frango to break dat makes fregi, pago for paciscor to covenant vult will have pepigi; etiam also pango to fasten pegi, sed but usus custom maluit had rather form panxi.

Ho, fit is made xi: ceu as traho to draw traxi docet shews, et and veho to carry vexi.

Lo, fit is made ui: ceu as colo to till colui: excipe except psallo to play upon an instrument cum p with p, et and fallo to season with salt sine p without p, nam for utrumque both tibi format makes li; vello to pluck dat makes velli, quoque also vulsi, fallo to deceive fefelli; cello pro for frango to break ceculi, que and pello to drive away pepuli.

Mo, fit is made ui: ceu as vomo to vomit vomui; sed but emo to buy facit maketh emi: como to deck the hair petit requires compsi, promo to draw out prompsi; adjice add demo to take away, quod which format forms dempsi, fumo to take sumpsi, premo to press pressi.

No, fit is made vi: ceu as fino to suffer fivi: excipe except temno to contemn tempsi: sterno to strew dat makes stravi, sperno to despise spreui, lino to smear over levi,

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levi, interdum *sometimes* lini et *and* livi, quoque *also* cerno *to discern* crevi: gigno *to beget*, pono *to put*, cano *to sing*, dant *make* genui, posui cecini.

Po, fit *is made* psi: ut *as* scalpo *to scratch* scalpsi, excipe *except* rumpo *to break* rupi, et *and* strepo *to make a noise*, quod *which* format *formeth* strepui, crepo *to crack*, quod *which* dat *makes* crepui.

Quo, fit *is made* qui: ut *as* linquo *to leave* liqui; demito *except* coquo *to cook or dress* meat coxi.

Ro, fit *is made* vi: ceu *as* sero *pro for* planto *to plant*, et *and* semino *to sow* sevi, quod *which* signans *signifying* ordino *to set in order* dabit *will make* semper *always* melius *rather* serui; verro *to brush* vult *will have* verri et *and* versi; uro *to burn* ussi, gero *to bear* gessi, quaero *to seek* quaesivi, tero *to beat or bruise* trivi, curro *to run* cucurri.

So, formabit *will form* fivi: veluti *as* arcesso *to send for*, incesso *to attack* atque *and* lacecco *to provoke* probant *shew*: sed *but* tolle *except* capesso *to take in hand*, quod *which* facit *makes* capeffi, que *and* capeffivi; atque *and* facecco *to dispatch* faceffi, et *also* viso *to go to see* visi: sed *but* pinso *to pound or grind* habebit *will have* pinsui.

Sco, fit *is made* vi: ut *as* pascio *to feed* cattle pavi: posco *to require* vult *will have* poposci, disco *to learn* vult *will formare form* didici, quinisco *to nod the head* quexi.

To, fit *is made* ti: ut *as* verto *to turn* verti: sed *but* activum sisto *let this verb active* sisto, *pro for* facio stare *to make to stand* notetur *be marked*, nam *for* dat *it makes* jure *by right* stiti; mitto *to send* dat *giveth* misi, peto *to ask* vult *will formare form* petivi, sterto *to snore* habet *bath* stertui, meto *to mow* messui. Exi, fit *is made* ab *from* ecto: ut *as* flecto *to bend* flexi;necto *to knit* dat *makes* nexui, habetque *and also* has nexi; item *also* pecto *to comb* dat *makes* pexui, habet *it bath* quoque *also* pexi.

Vo, fit *is made* vi: ut *as* volvo *to roll* volvi: excipe *except* vivo *to live* vixi.

Xo,

Xo, fit is made ui: ut as *texto* to weave quod which, habebit will have texui, monstrat sheweth.

Cio, fit is made ci: ut as *facio* to do feci; quoque also *jacio* to cast jeci; antiquum the old verb *lacio* to allure lexi, quoque also *specio* to behold spexi.

Dio, fit is made di: ut as *fodio* to dig fodi.

Gio, fit is made gi: ceu as *fugio* to fly fugi.

Pio, fit is made pi: ut as *capio* to take cepi: excipe except *cupio* to desire cupivi, et and *rapio* to snatch rapui, *sapio* to savour or taste sapui atque and sapivi.

Rio, fit is made ri: ut as *pario* to bring forth young peperit.

Tio makes ffi, geminans doubling the letter f: ut as *quatio* to shake quaffi, quod which vix reperitur is scarce found in usu in use.

Denique finally Uo fit is made ui: ut as *statuo* to erect statui; *pluo* to rain format formeth pluvi, five or plui, sed but *struo* to build makes struxi, *fluo* to flow fluxi.

Quarta the fourth conjugation dat is makes is in the present tense, ivi in the preterperfect: ut as *scio* scis to know scivi monstrat tibi shews you. Excipias except *venio* to come dans making veni, et and *veneo* to be sold venii, *raucio* to be hoarse rauci, *farcio* to stuff farci, *farcio* to patch farci, *seprio* to hedge sepsi, *sentio* to perceive sensi, *fulcio* to prop fulsi, item also *haurio* to draw hausi, *fancio* to establish fanxi, *vincio* to bind vinxi; *salio* pro for salto to leap salui, et and *amico* to cloath dat giveth amicui.

Simplex the simple verb et and compositivum its compound dat makes idem præteritum the same preterperfect tense: ut as *docui* I have taught, *edocui* I have taught perfectly monstrat sheweth. Sed but syllaba the syllable quam which simplex the simple verb semper always geminat doubles non geminatur is not doubled composito in the compound: præterquam except his tribus in these three, præcurro to run before, excurro to run out, repungo to prick again, atque and ritè creatis in verbs rightly compounded a of do to give, disco to learn, sto to stand, posco to require.

Com-

Compositum the compound verb a of plico to fold, cum with sub, vel or nomine a noun, ut as, ista these, supplico to beseech, multiplico to multiply gaudent will formare form plicavi; applico to apply, complico to fold up, replico to fold back, or lay open, et and explico to unfold formant make quoque also ui.

Quamvis altho' simplex the simple verb oleo to smell vult will have olui, tamen yet quodvis compositum every compound verb inde thereof formabit will form melius rather olevi; at but redolet to cast a scent sequitur follows formam the form simplicis of the simple verb, que and subolet to smell a little.

Omnia composita all the compound verbs a of pungo to prick formabunt will form punxi, unum one repungo to prick again vult will have pupugi, interdumque and sometimes repunxi.

Natum the compound a of do to give, quando when est it is inflexio tertia the third conjugation, ut as, addo to add, credo to believe, edo to set forth, dedo to yield up, reddo to restore, perdo to lose, abdo to put away, vel or obdo to set against, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to deliver, prodo to betray, vendo to sell, make didi; at but unum one abscondo to hide, makes abscondi. Natum a compound a of sto stas to stand habebit will have stiti.

VERBA hæc simplicia these simple verbs, si if compoundantur they are compounded, mutant change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the present tense que and præteriti of the preterperfect tense, in e into i; damno to condemn, lacto to suckle, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, cando to burn vetus an old word, capto to lie in wait, jacto to throw, patior to suffer, que and gradior to step, partio to divide, carpo to crop, patro to atchieve or finish, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle; que and pario to bring forth young, cujus duo nata whose two compounds comperit to know for certain et and reperit to find dant make the preterperfect tense per i in i;

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fed *but* cætera the rest per ui in ui; velut as hæc these, aperire to open, operire to cover,

Hæc duo compôsta let these two compounds a of pascio pavi to feed cattle, compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive from pasture, notentur be observed habere to make tantum only pascui; cætera the rest, ut as, epasco to eat up servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.

HÆC these verbs, habeo to have, lateo to lie hid, salio to leap, statuo to erect, cado to fall, lædo to hurt, et and tango to touch, atque and cano to sing, sic so quæro to seek, cædo cecidi to beat, sic also egeo to want, teneo to hold fast, taceo to hold one's peace, sapio to savour, que and rapio to snatch, si if componantur they are compounded, mutant change vocalem primam the first vowel in i into i; ut as, rapio to snatch rapui, eripio to take away by force eripui: natum a compound a of cano to sing dat makes præteritum the preterperfect tense per ui in ui, ceu as, concino to sing in concert concinui.

Sic also displiceo to displease a of placeo to please; fed but hæc duo these two compounds complaceo to please cum with perplaceo to please very much benè servant always keep usum the use simplicis of the simple word.

Composita the compounds a of verbis the verbs calco to tread, salto to leap or dance, mutant change a per u a into u; Conculco to tread upon, inculco to tread in, resulto to rebound, demonstrant shew id that tibi to you.

Composita the compounds a of claudio to shut, quatio to shake, lavo to wash, rejiciunt a cast away a: occludo to shut against, excludo to shut out, a from claudio to shut, docet teaches id this: que and percutio to strike, excutio to strike out, a from quatio to strike: a from lavo to wash, nata the compounds proluo to drench, diluo to wash out.

SI if componas you compound hæc these verbs, ago to act, emo to buy, sedeo to sit, rego to rule, frango to break,

break, et and capio to take, jacio to cast, lacio to allure, specio to behold, premo to press, pango to fasten, sibi mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the present tense in i into i, nunquam never præteriti of the preterperfect tense: ceu as of frango to break, refringo to break open, makes refrégi; incipio to begin incepti, a of capio to take: sed but pauca let a few notentur be marked, namque for perago to finish sequitur follows suum simplex its simple verb, que and satago to be busy; atque and dego to live ab from ago to act, dat makes degi, cogo to bring together coegi; sit so a from rego to rule, pergo to go forward, makes pertexi; quoque and furgo to rise vult will have furrexi, mediâ syllabâ the middle syllable præsentis of the present tense ademptâ being taken away.

Ista quatuor composita these four compound verbs, a of pango to fix or fasten retinent a keep a, depango to fix in the ground, oppango to fasten against, circumpango to fasten about, atque and repango to fasten again.

Facio to do variat changeth nil nothing, nisi unless, præposito præeunte a preposition goes before; olfacio to smell out docet teaches id that, cum with calfacio to make hot, que and inficio to infect.

Nata the compounds a of lego to read, re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, præeunte going before servant keep vocalem the vowel præsentis of the present tense; cætera the rest mutant change it in i into i; de quibus of which hæc these tantum only, intelligo to understand, diligo to love, negligo to neglect, faciunt make præteritum their preterperfect tense lexi; reliqua omnia all the rest legi.

NUnc now discas you may learn formare to form supinum the supine ex præterito from the preterperfect tense.

Bi, sumit takes sibi to itself tum: namque for sic so bibi to drink fit makes bibitum.

Ci, fit is made etum: ut as vici to overcome victum testatur shews, et and ici to smite dans making ictum, feci to do factum, quoque also jeci to cast jactum.

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Di, fit is made sum: ut as vidi to see visum: quædam some geminant *f* double *f*; ut as pandi to open passum, fedi to sit fessum, adde add scidi to cut quod which dat makes scissum, atque and fidi to cleave fissum, quoque also fodi to dig fossum.

Hic here etiam also advertas you may mark, quòd that syllaba prima the first syllable quam which præteritum the preterperfect tense vult geminari will have doubled, non geminatur is not doubled supinis in the supines, idque and this totondi to clip or shear dans making tonsum docet shews, atque and cecidi to beat, quod which maketh cæsum, et and cecidi to fall, quod which dat maketh casum, atque and tetendi to bend quod which maketh tensum et also tentum, tutudi to beat or pound tunsum, atque and dedi to give quod which jure by right poscit requires datum; atque and momordi to bite vult will have morsum.

Gi, fit is made Etum: ut as legi to read lectum; pegi to fasten que and pepigi to covenant dant make pactum, fregi to break fractum, quoque also tetigi to touch tactum, egi to act actum, pupugi to prick punctum; fugi to flee dat makes fugitum.

Li, fit is made sum: ut as falli, stans standing pro for sale condio to season with salt, makes salsum; pepuli to drive away dat makes pullum, ceculi to break culsum, atque and fefelli to deceive falsum; velli to pluck dat makes vulsum, quoque also tuli to bear habet bath latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui, formant form tum, velut as manifestum is manifest hic here. Emi to buy emptum, veni to come ventum, cecini a from cano to sing cantum, cepi a from capio to take captum, quoque also cœpi to begin cœptum, rupi a from rumpo to break ruptum; quoque also liqui to leave lictum.

Ri, fit is made sum: ut as verri to brush versum; excipe except peperi to bring forth young partum.

Si, fit is made sum: ut as visi to go to see visum; tamen but misi to send formabit will form missum, si geminato *f* being doubled; excipe except fulsi to prop fulsum, hausi to draw haustum, farsî to patch sartum, quoque

que also *farfi to stuff* fartum, *ussi to burn* ustum, *geffi to bear* gestum; *tori to wreath* requirit bath duo two *supines* tortum et and torsum, *indulsi to indulge* indultum que and indulfum.

Pfi, fit is made ptum: ut as *scripsi to write* scriptum: quoque also *sculpsi to engrave* sculptum.

Ti, fit is made tum: namque *for fleti a from* flo to stand, que and *stiti a from* sisto to make to stand, ambo both rite by right dant make statum: tamen but excipe except *verti to turn* versum.

Vi, fit is made tum: ut as *flavi to blow* flatum; excipe except *pavi to feed cattle* pastum; *lavi to wash* dat makes lotum, interdum sometimes *lautum* atque and *lavatum*; *potavi to drink* facit makes potum, interdum sometimes et also *potatum*; sed but *favi to favour* makes fautum, *cavi to beware* cautum; a *from* sero *sevi to sow* ritè formes you may rightly form satum, *livi* que and *lini to besmear* dant make litum; *solvi a from* solvo to loose solutum, *volvi a from* volvo to roll volutum; *singultivi to sob* vult will have singultum, *veneo venis venivi to be sold* venum, *sepelivi to bury* rite by right sepultum,

Quod a verb that dat makes vi, dat makes itum: ut as *domui to tame* domitum; excipe except *quodvis verbum every verb* in uo, quia because *semper formabit it will always form* ui in utum ui in utum: ut as *exui to put off* exutum; *deme except rui a from* ruo to rush dans making ruitum; *secui to cut* vult will have sectum, *ne cui to slay* nectum, que and *fricui to rub* frictum, item also *miscui to mingle* mistum, et and *amicui to clothe* dat makes amictum; *torrui to roast* habet bath tostum, *docui to teach* doctum, que and *tenui to hold* tentum, *consultui to consult* consultum, *alui to feed* altum que and *alitur*; sic so *salui to leap* saltum, *colui to till* quoque also *occului to hide* cultum; *pinsui to pound or grind* habet bath pistum, *rapui to snatch* raptum. que and *ferui a from* sero to set in order vult will have sertum, sic so quoque also *texui to weave* habet bath textum.

Sed but hæc these verbs mutant change ui in sum ui into sum: nam *for censeo to judge* habet bath censum, *cellui*

to break celsum, *meto* messui *to reap* habet *bath* quoque *also* messum : item *also* nexui *to knit* nexum, sic *so* quoque *also* pexui *to comb* habet *bath* pexum.

Xi, fit *is made* etum : ut *as* vinxi *to bind* vinctum : quinque *five* abjiciunt *n* *cast away* *n* ; ut *as* finxi *to form or fashion* fictum, minxi *to make water* mictum, adjice *add* pinxi *to paint* dans *giving* pictum, strinxi *to bind fast* strictum, quoque *also* rinxi *to grin* rictum.

Flexi *to bend*, *plexi* *to twist*, *fixi* *to fasten*, dant *make* xum ; et *and* fluo *to flow* fluxum.

QUodque compositum supinum *every compound supine* formatur *is formed* ut *as* simplex *the simple supine*, quamvis *although* eadem syllaba *the same syllable* non stet *does not continue* semper *always* utrique *to them both*. Composita *the compounds* a *of* tuncum *to pound*, *n* demptâ *by taking away* *n*, *make* tucum ; a *of* ruitum *to rush*, *i* mediâ *the middle letter* *i* demptâ *being taken away* fit *is made* rutum ; et *and* quoque *also* a *of* saltum *to leap* sultum. Composita *the compounds* a *of* siero *to sow* quando *when* format *it forms* satum, dant *make* situm.

Hæc *these* supines captum *to take*, factum *to do*, jactum *to cast*, raptum *to snatch*, mutant *a* *per* *e* *change* *a* *into* *e* ; et *and* cantum *to sing*, partum *to bring forth* young, sparsum *to sprinkle*, carptum *to crop*, quoque *also* fartum *to stuff*.

Verbum *the verb* edo *to eat* compositum *being compounded* non facit *maketh not* esum, sed *but* esum ; unum *one* duntaxat *only* comedo *to eat up* formabit *will form* utrumque *both*.

A *from* nosco *to know* duo *these two* compounds tantum *only* cognitum *to know* et *and* agnitum *to know again* habentur *are found* ; cætera *the rest* dant *make* notum : nescitum, jam *now* est *is* nullo *in* usu *not in use*.

VERBA *in* or *verbs ending in* or admittunt *take* præteritum *their præter-perfect tense* ex *posterior* supino *from the latter supine*, *u* verso *u* *being turned* *per* *us* *into* *us*, et *and* sum *vel* fui *consociato* *being added* ; ut *as* a *of* lectu

lectu *to be read* lectus sum vel or fui *I have been read*. At but horum of these verbs nunc *sometimes est there is* deponens a deponent, nunc *sometimes est there is* commune a common notandum to be noted.

Nam *for labor to slide* dat makes lapsus : patior *to suffer* passus, et and ejus nata *its compound* ; ut as compatio *to suffer together* compassus, que and perpetior *to endure* formans forming perpassus ; fateor *to own* dat makes fassus, et and inde nata *its compounds*, ut as confiteor *to confess* confessus, que and diffiteor *to deny* formans forming diffessus : gradior *to step* dat makes gressus, et and inde nata *its compounds* ; ut as, digredior *to step aside* digressus ; junge add fatiscor *to be weary* fessus sum, metior *to measure* mensus sum, et and utor *to use* usus.

Ordior pro *to weave* dat makes orditus, pro incepto *to begin* orsus, nitor *to strive* nisus vel or nixus sum, et and ulciscor *to revenge* ultus, simul also irascor *to be angry* iratus, atque and reor *to suppose* ratus sum, obliviscor *to forget* vult will have oblitus sum, fruor *to enjoy* optat chuseth fructus vel or fruitus, junge add misereri *to have pity* misertus.

Tuor *to see* et and tueor *to defend* non vult will not have tutus, sed but tuitus sum ; adde add locutus a of loquor *to speak*, et and adde add secutus a of sequor *to follow*.

Experior *to try* facit maketh expertus ; paciscor *to make a bargain* gaudet will formare form pactus sum, nanciscor *to get* nactus, apiscor *to obtain* quod which est is vetus verbum an old verb aptus sum, unde from whence adipiscor *to get* adeptus.

Junge add queror *to complain* questus, junge add proficiscor *to go* profectus, expergiscor *to awake* experrectus sum ; et and quoque also hæc these comminiscor *to devise* commentus, nascor *to be born* natus, que and morior *to die* mortuus, atque and orior *to rise*, quod which facit makes præteritum its preter-perfect tense ortus.

HÆC *these verbs* habent *have* præteritum a præter-perfect tēse activæ of the active et and passivæ vocis of the passive voice: cæno to sup format tibi formeth you cœnavi et and cœnatus sum, juro to swear juravi et and juratus, que and poto to drink potavi et and potus, titubo to stumble titubavi vel or titubatus.

Prandeo to dine prandi et and pransus sum; placeo to please dat makes placui et and placitus, sueſco to accustom vult will have suevi atque and luctus.

Nubo to be married nupsi que and nupta sum, mereor to deserve meritus sum vel or merui; adde add libet it pleaseth, libuit libitum, et and adde add, licet it is lawful, quod which makes licuit licitum; tædet it wearieth, quod which dat makes tæduit et and pertæsum; adde add pudet it shameth faciens making puduit que and puditum, atque and piget it grieveth quod which tibi format forms you piguit que and pigitum.

NEutro-passivum a neuter passive verb format tibi forms you præteritum its præter-perfect tēse sic thus, gaudeo to be glad gavisus sum, fido to trust ficius, et and audeo to dare ausus sum, fio to be made factus, soleo to be wont solitus sum.

FUgiunt *these verbs* want præteritum the præter-perfect tēse, vergo to bend, ambigo to doubt, glisco to spread, fatisco to chink, polleo to be powerful, nideo to shine: ad hæc add to these inceptiva verbs inceptive; ut as, pueraſco to grow towards childhood: et and passiva verbs passive, quibus activa whose actives caruere want supinis their supines; ut as, metuor to be feared, timeor to be feared: meditativa omnia all meditatives præter besides parturio to be in labour, esurio to be hungry, quæ duo which two servant keep præteritum their præter-perfect tēse.

HÆC verba *these verbs* rarò seldom aut or nunquam never retinebunt will have supinum their supine; lambo to lick, mico micui to glitter, rudo to bray as an ass.

as, scabo to claw, parco peperci to spare, dispesco to drive from pasture, posco to require, disco to learn, compesco to restrain, quinisco to nod the head, dego to live, angio to thottle, sugo to suck, lingo to lick, ningo to snow, que and satago to be busy, psallo to play on an instrument, volo to be more willing, nolo to be unwilling, malo to be more willing, tremo to tremble, strideo strido to scream, flaveo to be yellow, liveo to be black and blue, avet to covet, paveo to dread, conniveo to wink, fervet to be hot.

Compositum a compound a of nuo to nod : ut *as*, renuo to refuse : a of cado to fall : ut *as*, accido to fall upon, præter except occido to fall down quod which facit makes occasum, que and recido to fall back recalum : respuo to refuse, linquo to leave, luo to pay, metuo to fear, cluo to shine or to be famous, frigeo to be cold, calveo to be bald, et and sterto to snore, timeo to fear : sic so luceo to shine, et and arceo to drive away, cujus composita whose compounds habent have erciturum ; sic so nata the compounds a of gruo to cry like a crane, ut *as*, ingruo to invade ; et and quæcunque neutra whatever neuters secundæ of the second conjugation formantur are formed in ui : excipias you may except, oleo to smell, doleo to be in pain, placeo to please, que and taceo to hold one's peace, pareo to obey, item also careo to want, noceo to hurt, jaceo to lie down, que and lateo to lie hid, et also valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot ; namque for hæc these verbs gaudent supino have their supines.



SYNTAXIS Construed.

Verbum personale *a verb personal* concordat *agrees* cum nominativo *with its nominative case* numero in *number* et *and* personâ *person* : ut *as*, Via *the way* ad bonos mores *to good manners* est *is* nunquam *never* sera *too late*.

Nominativus *the nominative case* pronominum *of pronouns* rarò exprimitur *is seldom expressed* nisi *unless* gratiâ *for the sake of* distinctionis *distinction*, aut *or* emphasis energy of expression : ut *as*, Vos *ye* damnastis *have condemned me* : quasi *as though* dicat *he should say*, præterea nemo *no one else*. Tu *you* es *art* patronus *our patron*, tu *you* parens *our father*, si *if* tu deseris *you forsake us*, perimus *we are undone* : quasi *as though* dicat *he should say*, tu *you* es *art* patronus *our patron* præcipuè *in a particular manner*, et *and* præ aliis *beyond all others*. Fertur *he is reported* designasse *to have committed* atrocia flagitia *horrid crimes*.

Aliquando *sometimes* oratio *a sentence* est *is* nominativus *the nominative case* verbo *to a verb* : ut *as*, Didicisse *to have learnt* ingenuas artes *the liberal sciences* fideliter *thoroughly* emollit *softens* multos mores *many manners*, nec finit *and suffers them not esse to be* ferus *brutal*.

Aliquando *sometimes* adverbium *an adverb* cum *with* genitivo *a genitive case* : ut *as*, Partim virorum *part of the men* ceciderunt *were slain* in bello *in the war*.

Verba *verbs* infinitivi modi *of the infinitive mood* frequenter *often* statuunt *set* ante se *before them* accusativum *an accusative case* pro *instead of* nominativo *a nominative*, conjunctæ *ne the conjunction* quod, vel *or* ut *that* omisâ *being left out* : ut *as*, Gaudeo *I am glad* te rediisse *that you are returned* incolumem *safe*.

Verbum *a verb* positum *placed inter between* duos nominatiuos *two nominative cases* diverforum *diversorum* numerorum *of different numbers* potest *may* concordare *agree cum with* alterutro *either of them*: ut *as*, Iræ *the quarrels* amantium *of lovers* est *is* integratio *the renewing* amoris *of love*. Pectus *her breast* quoque *also* fiant *becomes* robora *oak*.

Nomen *a noun* multitudinis *of multitude* singulare *of the singular number* quandoque *sometimes* jungitur *is joined* verbo plurali *to a verb plural*: ut *as*, Pars *part* of them. abiere *are gone*. Uterque *both* deluduntur *are deceived* dolis *with tricks*.

Impersonalia *verbs impersonal* non habent *have not* nominativum *a nominative case* præcedentem *going before* them: ut *as*, Tædet me *I am weary* vitæ *of my life*, Pertæsum est *I am quite sick* conjugii *of wedlock*.

Adjectiva *adjectives*, participia *participles*, et *and* pronomina *pronouns*, concordant *agree cum with* substantivo *the substantive* genere *in gender*, numero *in number*, et *and* casu *in case*: ut *as*, Rara avis *an uncommon bird* in terris *in the world*, que *and* similima *very much* like nigro cygno *a black swan*.

Aliquando *sometimes* oratio *a sentence* supplet *supplies* locum *the place* substantivi *of a substantive*, adjectivo *the adjective* posito *being put* in neutro genere *in the neuter gender*: ut *as*, Audito *it being heard* regem *that the king* proficisci *was set out* Doroberniam *for Dover*.

Relativum *a relative* concordat *agrees cum with* antecedente *its antecedent* genere *in gender*, numero *number*, et *and* personâ *person*: ut *as*, Quis *who* est *is* vir bonus *a good Man*? Qui *he who* servat *keeps* consulta *the decrees* patrum *of the senators*, qui *he who* keeps leges *the laws* jurâque *and ordinances*.

Aliquando *sometimes* oratio *a sentence* ponitur *is put* pro *for* antecedente *the antecedent*: ut *as*, Veni *I came* ad eam *to her* in tempore *in season*, quod *which* est *is* rerum omnium primum *the main business* of all.

Relativum *a relative* collocatum *placed inter between* duo substantiva *two substantives* diverforum *diversorum* generum *of different*

different genders et and numerorum numbers concordat agrees interdum sometimes cum with posteriore the latter substantive: ut as, Homines men tuentur regard illum globe that globe quæ which dicitur is called terra the earth.

Aliquando sometimes relativum a relative concordat agrees cum with primitivo the primitive, quod which subauditur is understood in possessivo in the possessive: ut as, Omnes all men dicere said omnia bona all hopeful things, et and laudare extolled meas fortunas my fortune qui haberein who had gnatum a son præditum endued tali ingenio with such a disposition.

Si if nominativus a nominative case interponatur is put between relativo the relative et and verbo the verb, relativum the relative regitur is governed a verbo by the verb, aut or ab aliâ dictione by some other word quæ which locatur is placed in oratione in the sentence cum verbo with the verb: ut as, Gratia thanks abest are lost ab officio in a kindness quod which mora delay tardat keeps back. Cujus numen whose deity adoro I adore.

Q*Uum when duo substantiva two substantives diversæ significationis of a different signification, concurrunt meet together, posterius the latter ponitur is put in genitivo in the genitive case: ut as, Amor the love nummi of money crescit increases quantum as much as ipsa pecunia the money itself crescit increases.*

Hic genitivus this genitive case aliquando sometimes vertitur is changed in dativum into the dative: ut as, Est he is pater the father urbi of the city, que and maritus the husband urbi of the city.

Adjectivum an adjective in neutro genere of the neuter gender positum put sine substantivo without a substantive, postulat requires aliquando sometimes genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Paululum pecuniæ a very little money.

Interdum sometimes genitivus a genitive case ponitur tantum is set alone priore substantivo the former substantive subaudito being understood per ellipsin by the figure ellipsis: ut as, Ubi when veneris you are come ad Dianæ to Diana's, ito turn ad dextram to the right hand: subaudi understand templum the word temple.

Duo substantiva *two substantives* ejusdem rei *respecting the same thing* ponuntur *are put* in eodem casu *in the same case*: ut as, Opes riches, irritamenta malorum *the incentive to vice* effodiuntur *are dug out of the earth*.

Laus *the praise*, vituperium *the dispraise*, vel or qualitas *the quality* rei *of a thing* ponitur *is put* in ablativo *in the ablative case*, vel or genitivo *the genitive*: ut as, Puer a boy ingenui vultus *of an ingenious aspect*, que and ingenui pudoris *ingenious modesty*. Vir a man nullâ fide *of no integrity*.

Opus *need* et *and* usus *need* exigunt *require* ablativum *an ablative case*: ut as, Opus est nobis *we have need of* auctoritate tuâ *your authority*. Non accepit *he would not receive* pecuniam *money* ab iis *from them* quâ *of which* sibi esset *he had* nihil usus *no need*.

Autem *but* opus videtur *seems* quandoque *sometimes* poni *to be put* adjectivè *adjectively* pro *for* necessariis *necessary*: ut as, Dux a leader et *and* auctor *an adviser* est *is* opus *necessary* nobis *for us*.

Adjectiva *adjectives*, quæ *which* significant *signify* desiderium *desire*, notitiam *knowledge*, memoriâ *memory*, timorem *fear*, atque *and* contraria *the contraries* iis *to these*, exigunt *require* genitivum *a genitive case*: ut as, Natura *the nature* hominum *of men* est *is* avida *fond* of novitatis *novelty*. Mens a mind præscia *foreknowing* futuri *what is to come*. Esto *be thou* memor *mindful* brevis ævi *of the shortness of life*. Immemor *unmindful* beneficii *of a kindness*. Imperitus rerum *unacquainted with the world*. Rudis belli *ignorant of war*. Timidus deorum *fearing the Gods*; Impavidus sui *fearless of himself*. Cum plurimis aliis *with many other adjectives* quæ *which* denotant *declare* affectionem *a passion* animi *of the mind*.

Adjectiva verbalia *adjectives derived from verbs* in ax ending in ax etiam *also* exigunt *require* genitivum *a genitive case*: ut as, Audax ingenii *bold by nature*. Tempus edax *is the consumer* rerum *of all things*.

Nomina partitiva *nouns partitive*, numeralia *nouns of number*, comparativa *nouns comparative* et *and* superlativa *superlatives*, et *also* quædam *some* adjectiva *adjectives* posita

posita put partitive partitively exigunt require genitivum a genitive case a quo from which et also mutuuntur they take genus their gender: ut as, Accipe take utrum horum which of these two mavis you had rather. Romulus fuit was primus the first Romanorum regum of the Roman kings. Dextra the right est is fortior the stronger manuum of the hands. Medius the middle est is longissimus the longest digitorum of the fingers. Sancte deorum O sacred deity sequimur we follow te you.

Autem but usurpantur they are used et also cum with his præpositionibus these prepositions a, ab, de, e, ex, inter, ante: ut as, Tertius the third ab Aeneâ from Æneas: Solus the only one de superis of the gods above. Alter one e vobis of you es deus is a god. Primus first inter among omnes all. Primus the first ante omnes before all.

Secundus, aliquando sometimes exigit requires dativum a dative case: ut as, Secundus inferior haud ulli to none veterum of the antients virtute in valour.

Interrogativum an interrogative et and ejus redditivum the words which answers it erunt shall be ejusdem casûs of the same case et and temporis tense, nisi except voces words variæ constructionis of a different construction adhibeantur be made use of: ut as, Quarum rerum of what things est is there nulla satietas no fullness? Divitiarum of riches. Ne whether accusas do you accuse me furti of theft, an or homicidii of murder? Utroque of both.

Adjectiva *adjectives, quibus whereby inmodum advantage, inmodum disadvantage, similitudo likeness, dissimilitudo unlikeness, voluptas pleasure, submissio submission, aut or relatio relation ad aliquid to any thing significatur is signified, postulant require dativum a dative case: ut as, Si if facis you take care ut that sit he be idoneus serviceable patriæ to his country utilis useful agris to the lands. Turba a multitude gravis troublesome paci to peace que and inimica averse placidæ quieti to gentle ease. Similis like patri his father. Color the colour qui which erat was albus white est is nunc now contrarius*

contrary

contrary albo to white. Jucundus pleasant amicis to his friends. Supplex submissive omnibus to all. Poëta a poet est is finitimus very near a-kin oratori to an orator.

Huc hither referuntur are referred nomina nouns composita compounded ex præpositione con of the preposition con: ut as, contubernalis a comrade, commilito a fellow-soldier, conservus a fellow-servant, cognatus a kinsman by birth, &c.

Quædam some ex his of these adjectives quæ which significant signify similitudinem likeness, junguntur are joined etiam also genitivo to a genitive case: ut as, Quem be whom metuis you fear erat was par like hujus this man. Es you are similis like domini your master.

Communis common, alienus strange, immunis free, junguntur are joined genitivo to a genitive case, dativo to a dative; et also ablativo to an ablative cum prepositione with a preposition; ut as, Est it is commune common animantium omnium to all living creatures. Mors death communis est is common omnibus to all. Hoc this est is commune common mihi tecum to me and you. Non aliena not unum for consilii the design. Astenus ambitioni an enemy to ambition. Non alienus notaverse a studiis to the studies Scævola of Scævola. Dabitur it shall be granted vobis to you esse to be immunibus free from hujusmodi this calamity. Caprificus the wild fig-tree est is immunis free omnibus to them all. Sumus we are immunes liberabimur his malis from those evils.

Natus born, commodus convenient, incommodus inconvenient, utilis useful, inutilis useless, vehementis earnest, aptus fit, cum multis aliis with many others, junguntur are joined interdum sometimes etiam also accusativo to an accusative case cum with præpositione a preposition; ut as, Natus born ad gloriam for glory. Utilis profitable ad eam rem to that business.

Verbalia adjectives derived from verbs in bilis ending in bilis accepta taken passivè passively, et also participialia participles made adjectives in dus ending in dus, postulant require dativum a dative case: ut as, Lucus iners a thick grove penetrabilis penetrable nulli astro by no star. O Juli O Julius, memorande worthy to be mentioned mihi by me post after nullos sodales none of my acquaintance.

Mensura the measure magnitudinis of quantity subjicitur is put after adjectivis *adjectives* in accusativo in the accusative case, ablativo the ablative, et and genitivo the genitive case: ut as, Turris a tower alta high centum pedes an hundred feet. Fons a fountain latus wide pedibus tribus three feet, altus deep triginta thirty. Area a floor lata broad pedum denum ten feet.

Accusativus an accusative case at quando sometimes subjicitur is put after adjectivis *adjectives* et and participiis *participles*, ubi where praepositio secundum the preposition secundum videtur seems subintelligi to be understood, ut as, similis like deo to a god os as to his countenance que and humeros his shoulders. Demissus cast down vultum as to his look.

Adjectiva *adjectives*, quae which pertinent relate ad copiam to plenty, ve or egestatem want, exigunt require interdum sometimes ablativum an ablative, interdum sometimes genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Dives richequum in horses, dives rich pictai vestis in embroidered garments, et auri and gold. Amor love est is foecundissimus very full of et both melle honey, et and felle gall. Expers fraudis void of deceit, beatus abounding gratia in favour.

Adjectiva *adjectives* et and substantiva *substantives* regunt govern ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying causam the cause, et and formam the form, vel or modum the manner rei of a thing: ut as, Pallidus pale ira with anger. Grammaticus a grammarian nomine in name, re in reality, barbarus a barbarian. Cæsar, Trojanus a Trojan origine by descent.

Dignus worthy, indignus unworthy, præditus endowed, captus disabled, contentus content, extorris banished, fretus relying upon, liber free, cum with adjectivis *adjectives* significantibus signifying pretium price, exigunt require ablativum an ablative case: ut as, Es you are dignus worthy odio of hatred. Qui haberem I who had gnatum a son præditum endowed tali ingenio with such a disposition. Oculis capti talpæ the blind moles fodere have dug cubilia

lia

lia their holes. Abi go your way contentus contented forte tua with your lot. Animus a mind liber free from terrore fear. Venale to be purchased gemmis with jewels nec nor auro with gold.

Nonnulla some horum of these admittunt admit interdum sometimes genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Indignus unworthy of magnorum avorum my great ancestors. Carmina verses digna worthy of deæ a goddess. Extorris banished regni the kingdom.

Comparativa comparatives, cum when exponantur they may be explained per by quàm than, admittunt receive ablativum an ablative case: ut as, Argentum silver est is vilius of less value auro than gold, aurum gold virtutibus than virtue: id est that is, quàm than aurum gold, quàm than virtutes virtue.

Tanto by so much, quanto by how much, hoc by this, eo by this, et and quo by which, cum with quibusdam aliis some others, quæ which significant signify mensuram the measure excessus of exceeding; item also ætate by age, natu by birth, junguntur are joined sæpe often comparativis to comparatives et and superlativis to superlatives; ut as, Tanto by so much pessimus poeta he is the worst poet omnium of all, quanto by how much tu you are optimus patronus the best advocate omnium of all. Quo plus habent the more they have eo plus cupiunt the more they desire. Major ætate the elder, et and maximus ætate the eldest. Major natu et and maximus natu have the same construction.

M*EI of me, tui of thee or you, sui of himself, nostri of us, vestri of you, genitivi the genitive case primitivorum of their primitives ponuntur are used cum when persona a person significatur is signified: ut as, Languet she languishes desiderio tui for want of you. Que and pars part tui of you lateat may lie clausa shut up corpore meo in my body. Imago nostri the picture of our person.*

Meus mine, tuus thine, suus his own, noster ours, vester yours, ponuntur are used, cum when actio action vel or possessio the possession rei of a thing significatur is signified:

ut as, Favet *he favours* desiderio tuo *your desire*. Imago nostra *our picture*: id est *that is* quam *which* nos *we* pos-
sidemus *do possess*.

Hæc possessiva *these pronouns possessive* meus *mine*, tuus *thine*, suus *his own*, noster *ours*, ei *and* vester *yours*, recipiunt *take post se after them* hos genitivos *these genitive cases*, ipse *of himself*, solus *of him alone*, unus *of one*, duorum *of two*, trium *of three*, &c. omnium *of all*, plurium *of more*, paucorum *of few*, cujusque *of every one*, ei *and also* gent. vos *the genitive cases participiorum of participles*. qui *which* referuntur *are referred* ad primitivum *to the primitive word substantivum* understood: ut as, Dixi *I affirmed* rempublicam *that the state esse sal-
vam was preserved* meâ unus *operâ by my single service*. Meum solus peccatum *my offence alone non potest cannot
corrigi be amended*. Cum *whereas* nemo *nobody* legat *reads* scripta mea *timentis the writings of me* fearing *re-
citare to rehearse them* vulgò publickly. *exeris conjectu-
ram you may guess* de studio tuo ipse *by your own study*. Præstantior *more excellent* in sua cujusque *inde each in his
own skill*. Nostra omnium memoriâ *in the memory of
us all*. Respondet *he answers* vestris paucorum laudibus *the praises of you few*.

Sui *of himself* ei *and* suus *his own* sunt *are* reciproca *reciprocals*, hoc est *that is*, reflectuntur *they have rela-
tion* semper *always* ad id *to that* quod *which* præcessit *went before* præcipuum *most to be noted* in sententiâ *in
the sentence*: ut as. Petrus *Peter* admiratur *admires* se *himself* nimium *too much*. Parcit *he* scire erroribus suis *his own errors*. Petrus *Peter* magnopere rogat *ear-
nestly begs* ne se deseras *that you would not forsake him*.

Hæc demonstrativa *these pronouns demonstrative*, hic, iste, ille, distinguuntur *are distinguished* sic *thus*: hic demonstrat *points to* proximum *the nearest* mihi *to me*; iste, eum *him* qui *who* est *is* apud te *by you*; ille, eum *him* qui *who* est *is* remotus *at a distance* ab utroque *from both of us*.

Cum *when* hic, et *and* ille referuntur *are referred* ad duo anteposita *to two things or persons* going before, hic, plerumque

plerumque generally refertur *is referred* ad posterius *to the latter*, ille, ad prius *to the former*: ut as, Quocunque *which way soever* aspicias *you look est there is* nihil *nothing nisi but* pontus *sea et and* aër *the air*, hic *the latter* tumidus *swelling* nubibus *with clouds*, ille *the former* minax *threatening* fluctibus *with waves*.

VERBA substantiva *verbs substantive*: ut as, sum *I am*, forem *I might be*, fio *I am made*, existo *I am*. Verba passiva *verbs passive* vocandi *of calling*: ut as, nominor *I am named*, appellor *I am called*, dicor *I am said*, vocor *I am called*, nuncupor *I am named*, et *and* similia *the like* iis *to them*: ut as, videor *I am seen*, habeor *I am accounted*, existimor *I am thought*, habent *have* eosdem casus *the same cases* utrinque *on both sides*: ut as, Deus *God est is* summum bonum *the chief good*. Purpuli *very little persons* vocantur *are called* nani *dwarfs*. Fides *faith* habetur *is reckoned* fundamentum *the foundation* religionis nostræ *of our religion*. Natura *nature* dedit *hath granted* omnibus *to all esse to be* beatis *happy*.

Item *likewise* omnia verba *all verbs* ferè *in a manner* admittunt *admit* post se *after them* adjectivum *an adjective*, quod *which* concordat *agrees* cum *with* nominativo verbi *the nominative case of the verb*, casu *in case*, genere *gender*, et *and* numero *number*: ut as, Pii *pious* men orant *pray* taciti *silently*. Malus *pastor a bad* shepherd dormit *sleeps* supinus *with his face upwards*.

SUM, postulat *requires* genitivum *a genitive case* quoties *as often as* significat *it signifies* possessionem *possession*, officium *duty*, signum *sign*, aut *or* id *that* quod *which* pertinet *has respect* ad rem *quempiam* *to any thing*: ut as, Pecus *the cattle est is* Melibœi *Melibeus's*. Est *it is* the duty adolescentis *of a young man* revereri *to reverence* majores *na'u his* elders.

Hi nominativi *these nominative cases* excipiuntur *are excepted*, meum *mine*, tuum *thine*, suum *his*, nostrum *our*, vestrum *your*, humanum *humane*, belluinum *brutal*, et *and* similia *the like*: ut as, Non est meum *it becomes*

not me dicere to speak contra against auctoritatem the authority senatûs of the senate. Est it is humanum an human frailty irasci to be angry.

Verba verbs accusandi of accusing, damnandi of condemning, monendi of warning, absolvendi of acquitting, et and similia the like, postulant require genitivum a genitive case, qui which significat signifies crimen the charge: ut as, Oportet it is fit eum that he qui who accusat accuses alterum an other probri of dishonesty intueri should look into se ipsum himself. Condemnat he condemns generum suum his son-in-law sceleris of wickedness. Admoneto illum remind him pristinae fortunæ of his former condition. Absolutus est he is acquitted furti of theft.

Hic genitivus this genitive case vertitur is changed aliquando sometimes in ablativum into an ablative, vel either cum præpositione with a preposition, vel or sine præpositione without a preposition: ut as, Putavi I thought te esse admonendum you ought to be put in mind de eâ re of that matter. Si if es you are iniquus judex a partial judge in me to me ego I condemnabo will condemn te you eodem crimine of the same crime.

Uterque both, nullus none, alter the other, neuter neither of the two, alius an other, ambo both, et and superlativus gradus the superlative degree, junguntur are joined verbis to verbs id genus of that kind non nisi only in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Accusas do you accuse him furti of theft an or stupri dishonesty? utroque, vel or de utroque of both; ambobus, vel or de ambobus of both; neutro, vel or de neutro of neither. Accusaris you are accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once.

Satago to be busy about a thing, misereor, et and miseresco to pity postulant require genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Is he satagit has his hands full rerum suarum of his own business. Oro I pray you miserere pity laborum tantorum so great distresses; miserere pity animi a soul ferentis suffering non digna things undeserved. Et and, miseresce pity generis tui your own family.

Reminiscor to remember, obliviscor to forget, memini to remember, recordor to call to mind, admittunt admit
genitivum

genitivum a genitive case, aut or accusativum an accusative: ut as, Reminiscitur *he remembers data fidei his promise. Est it is proprium the property stultitiæ of folly cernere to discern aliorum vitia other mens faults oblivisci to forget suorum its own. Faciam I will give you cause ut memineris to remember hujus loci this place semper always. Juvabit it will be a pleasure olim hereafter meminisse to call to mind hæc these things. Recordor I remember hujus meriti this favour in me towards me. Si if recordor I recollect rite well audita the things I heard.*

Potior to gain or enjoy jungitur is joined aut either genitivo to a genitive case, aut or ablativo to an ablative: ut as, Romani the Romans potiti sunt gained signorum the standards et and armorum the arms. Troës the Trojans egressi being landed potiuntur enjoy optatâ arenâ the wish'd for shore.

OMNIA verba all verbs regunt govern dativum a dative case ejus rei of that thing cui to or for which aliquid any thing acquiritur is gotten aut or adimitur is taken away: ut as, Nec seritur there is neither sowing nec metitur nor mowing mihi for me istic in this matter. Quis casus what accident ademit te hath taken thee from mihi me.

VERBA verbs varii generis of various sorts appendent belong huic regulæ to this rule.

Imprimis in the first place verba verbs significantia signifying commodum advantage, aut or incommodum disadvantage regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Non potes you cannot commodare serve nec nor incommodare disserve mihi me.

Ex his of these, juvo to help, lædo to hurt, delecto to delight, et and alia quædam some other verbs exigunt require accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Quies rest plurimum juvat very much delights fessum a wearied man.

Verba verbs comparandi of comparing regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Sic thus solebam was I used componere to compare magna great things parvis to small.

Verò but interdum sometimes ablativum an ablative case cum

cum præpositione with the preposition *cum*; interdum sometimes accusativum an accusative case *cum* with præpositionibus *ad* et *inter*, the prepositions *ad* and *inter*: ut as, *Comparo* I compare *Virgilium* Virgil *cum* with *Homero* Homer. Si if comparatu he is compared *ad eum* to him *nil* est he is nothing. *Hæc* these things *non sunt* are not *conferenda* to be compared *inter se* one with another.

Verba verbs *dandi* of giving et and *reddendi* of restoring regunt govern *dativum* a dative case: ut as, *Fortuna* fortune *dat* giveth *nimis* too much *multis* to many, *satis* enough *nulli* to nobody. *Est* he is *ingratus* ungrateful, *qui* who *non reponit* does not return *gratiam* thanks *beneficenti* to his benefactor.

Verba verbs *promittendi* of promising, ac and *solvendi* of paying regunt govern *dativum* a dative case: ut as, *Quæ* which things *promitto* I promise *tibi* to you, ac and *recipio* engage *esse observatum* to be observed *sanctissime* most religiously. *Numeravit* he paid *mihi* me *æs alienum* the debt.

Verba verbs *imperandi* of commanding, et and *nuntiandi* of telling, regunt govern *dativum* a dative case: ut as, *Pecunia* money *collecta* gathered up *imperat* commands *aut* or *servit* serves *cuique* every man. sæpe often *videto* take care *quid dicas* what you say *de quoque viro* of any man, et and *cui* to whom.

Excipe except *rego* to rule, *gubernare* to govern, *quæ* which verbs *habent* have *accusativum* an accusative case: *tempero* to rule, et and *moderor* to rule, *quæ* which *nunc* sometimes *habent* have *dativum* a dative case, *nunc* sometimes *accusativum* an accusative case: ut as, *Luna* the moon *regit* rules *mensēs* the months. *Deus ipse* God himself *gubernat* governs *orbem* the world. *Ipsē* he *temperat* *sibi* has the command of himself. *Sol* the sun *temperat* orders *omnia* all things *luce* by its light. *Hic* he *moderatur* manages *equos* his horses *qui* who *non moderabitur* will not govern *iræ* his passion.

Verba verbs *fidendi* of trusting regunt govern *dativum* a dative case: ut as, *Decet* it is fit *committere* to commit

nil

nil nothing nisi but lene what is soft vacuis venis to the empty veins.

Verba verbs obsequendi of complying with, et and repugnandi of opposing, regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Pius filius a dutiful son semper always obtemperat obeys patri his father. Fortuna fortune repugnat opposes ignavis precibus the prayers of the slothful.

Verba verbs minandi of threatenng, et and irascendi of being angry, regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Minatus est he threatened mortem death utrique to both. Nihil est there is no reason quod succenseam why I should be angry adolescenti with the young man.

Sum, cum compositis with its compounds, præter except possum, regit governs dativum a dative case: ut as, Rex pius a pious king est is ornamentum an ornament reipublicæ to the state. Nec obest it neither hurts, nec prodest nor profits mihi me.

Verba verbs composita compounded cum his adverbis with these adverbs, bene well, satis enough, male ill; et and cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions, præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, terminæ for the most part regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Dii may the gods beneficent do good tibi to thee. Ego I præluxi outshine meis majoribus my ancestors virtute in virtue. Qui who intempestivè out of season adlulerit joked upon him occupato when he was busy. Hoc this conducit conduces tuæ laudi to your praise. Convixit he lived nobis with us. Subolet uxori my wife has a jealousy jam already quod ego machinor what I am contriving. Antefero I prefer iniquissimam pacem the most unequal peace iustissimo bello before the most just war. Postpono I postpone pecuniam money famæ to reputation. Quoniam because ea she potest can obtrudi be thrust nemini upon nobody itur ad me they come to me. Periculum danger impendet hangs over omnibus all. Non solum interfuit he was not only present his rebus at these things sed but etiam also præfuit he was chief in them.

Non pauca not a few ex his of these aliquoties sometimes mutant change dativum the dative in alium casum into

into an other case: ut as, Alius one præstat exceeds alium an other ingenio in ability.

Est, pro for habeo to have, regit governs dativum a dative case: ut as, Namque for est mihi I have pater a father domi at home. Est I have injusta noverca a severe step-mother.

Suppetit it sufficeth est is simile like huic to this: ut as, Enim for non est he is not pauper poor cui rerum suppetit usus who has a sufficiency.

Sum, cum multis aliis with many others, admittit admits geminum dativum a double dative case: ut as, Mare the sea est is exitio the destruction avidis nautis of greedy sailors. Speras do you expect fore that should be laudi a credit tibi to yourself quod which vertis you impute vitio as a fault mihi to me.

Est ubi sometimes hic dativus this dative case tibi, aut or sibi, aut or etiam also mihi, redditur is added elegantiae causâ for sake of elegance in expression: ut as, Jugulo I stab hunc this man suo sibi gladio with his own sword.

VERB. **A**ffinitiva verbs transitive cujuscunque generis of what kind soever, five whether activi active, five or deponentis deponent, five or communis common, exigunt require accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Fugito avoid percontatorem an inquisitive person nam for idem the same est is garrulus a blab. Aper the boar depopulatur lays waste agros the fields. Imprimis in the first place venerare deos address yourself to the gods.

Verba neutra verbs neuter habent have accusativum an accusative case cognatæ significationis of a like signification: ut as, Servit he serves duram servitutem a hard servitude.

Sunt there are some verbs quæ which habent have accusativum an accusative case figuratè by a figure: ut as, Nec nor vox does your voice sonat sound hominem like an human creature, o dea o a goddess! certè doubtless.

Verba verbs rogandi of asking, docendi of teaching, vestiendi of sloathing, celandi of concealing, ferè commonly

monly regunt govern duplicem accusativum *two accusative cases*: ut *as*, Tu modo do but you please ask veniam pardon deos of the gods. Dedocebo I will unteach te you istos mores those manners. Ridiculum est it is a jest te for you admonere me to remind me istuc of that. Induit se he put on calceos the shoes quos which exuerat he had put off prius before. Conluefecit I have accustomed filium my son ne celet not to conceal ea these things me from me.

Verba verbs hujusmodi of this sort habent have posse after them accusativum an accusative case etiam also in passivâ voce in the passive voice: ut *as*, Posceris you are required to sacrifice exta the entrails bovis of an heifer.

Nomina appellativa nouns appellative ferè commonly adduntur are added cum with præpositione a preposition verbis to verbs, quæ which denotant denote motum motion: ut *as*, Ibant they went ad templum to the temple Palladis of Pallas.

Quodvis verbum every verb admittit admits ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying instrumentum the instrument, aut or causam the cause, aut modum the manner actionis of an action: ut, *as*, Hi se certant endeavour defendere to defend themselves jaculis with darts, illi they saxis with stones. Vehementer excanduit he turned excessive pale irâ with anger. Peregit he performed rem the matter mirâ celeritate with wonderful dispatch.

Nomen pretii a noun of price subjicitur is put after quibusdam verbis some verbs in ablativo casu in the ablative case: ut *as*, Non emerim I would not purchase it teruncio at a farthing, seu or vitiosâ nuce a rotten nut. Ea victoria that victory stetit cost Pœnis the Cathaginians multorum sanguine much blood ac and vulneribus wounds.

Vili at a low rate, paulo for little, minimo for very little, magno for much, nimio for too much, plurimo for very much, dimidio for half, duplo for twice as much, ponuntur are put sæpe often per se by themselves, voce pretio the word pretio, (price) subauditâ being understood: ut *as*, Triticum wheat venit is sold vili at a low rate.

Hi genitivi *these genitive cases positi put sine substantivis without substantives excipiuntur are excepted*; tanti *for so much*, quanti *for how much*, pluris *for more*, minoris *for less*, tantidem *for just so much*, quantivis *for as much as you please*, quantilibet *the same*, quanticunque *for how much soever*: ut as, Eris you will be tanti of so much value aliis to others quanti as fueris you are tibi to yourself.

Flocci of a lock of wool, nauci of a nutshell, nihili of nothing, pili of an hair, assis of a penny, hujus of this, teruncii of a farthing, adduntur are added peculiariter very properly verbis to verbs æstimandi of esteeming: ut as, Ego illum flocci pendo I don't value him of a straw, nec hujus facio nor do I regard him this, qui who me pili æstimat esteems me not a hair.

Verba verbs abundandi of abounding, implendi of filling, onerandi of loading, et and his diversa their contraries, junguntur are joined ablativo to an ablative case: ut as, Antipho, ~~quid~~ ~~am~~ ~~das~~ you abound amore with what you love. Sylla explevit filled omnes suos all his army divitiis with riches. Quibus mendaciis with what lies homines levissimi have the ~~men~~ ~~men~~ onerârunt loaded te you? Expedi clear te you, hoc crimine of this charge.

Ex quibus of which quædam some verbs nonnunquam sometimes regunt govern genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Implentur they are filled veteris Bacchi with old wine, que and pinguis ferinæ fat venison. Quasi as though tu indigeas you have need of hujus patris his father.

Fungor to discharge, fruor to enjoy, utor to use, vescor to live upon, dignor to think one's self worthy, muto to change, communico to communicate, supersedeo to pass by, junguntur are joined ablativo to an ablative case: ut as, Qui he who volet shall desire adipisci to get veram gloriam true glory fungatur should discharge officiis the duties justitiæ of justice. Est it is optimum an excellent thing frui to profit alienâ infaniâ by the madness of others. Juvat 'tis of service si if utare you can use animo bono a good courage in re malâ in a bad matter. Vescor I eat carnibus flesh. Equidem truly haud dignor me I don't think myself worthy tali

tali honore of such honour. Diruit he pulls down, ædificat he builds, mutat he changes quadrata square things rotundis for round. Communicabo te I will give you access mensâ meâ to my table. Supersedendum est we must forbear multitude a multitude verborum of words.

Mereor to deserve, cum adverbiiis with these adverbs benè well, malè ill, meliùs better, pejus worse, optimè very well, pessimè very ill, jungitur is joined ablativo to an ablative case cum præpositione de with the preposition de: ut as, Nunquam meritiùs est he never deserved benè well de me of me.

Quædam verba certain verbs accipiendi of receiving, distandi of being distant, et and auferendi of taking away, aliquando sometimes junguntur are joined dativo to a dative case: ut as, Celata virtus concealed virtue paulum distat differs little sepultæ inertię from lifeless sloth. Eripe te moræ throw off delay.

Ablativus an ablative case sumptus taken absolutè absolutely additur is put quibuscumque verbis to any verbs: ut as, Christus Christ natus est was born imperante Augusto when Augustus was Emperor, crucifixus was crucified imperante Tiberio when Tiberius was emperor. Me ducē I being your guide eris you will be tutus safe.

Ablativus an ablative case partis of the part affectæ affected, et and poeticè by the poets accusativus an accusative, additur is added verbis quibusdam to some verbs: ut as, Ægrotat he is sick animo in mind magis more quàm than corpore in body. Candet dentes his teeth are white. Rubet capillos his hair is red.

Quædam some of these verbs usurpantur are used etiam also cum genitivo with a genitive case: ut as, Facis you act absurdè absurdly qui who angas tormentest te yourself animi in mind.

Ablativus an ablative case agentis of the doer additur is added passivis to verbs passive, sed but præpositione with the preposition a vel or ab, antecedente going before; et quædam also interdum sometimes dativus a dative case: ut as,

Laudatur he is praised ab his by these, culpatur he is blamed ab illis by those. Honeſta things honeſt non occulta not things hidden quæruntur are aimed at bonis viris by good men.

Cæteri caſus the other caſes manent continue in paſſivis in verbs paſſive, qui which fuerunt belonged to them activo- rum as actives: ut as, Accuſaris you are accuſed furti of theft a me by me. Habeberis ludibrio you will be made a laughing ſtock. Dedoceberis you ſhall be untaught iſtos mores thoſe manners a me by me. Privaberis you ſhall be deprived magiſtratu of your office.

Vapulo to be beaten, veneo to be ſold, liceo to be priſed, exulo to be baniſhed, fio to be made, neutro-paſſiva neuter paſſives habent have paſſivam conſtructionem a paſſive conſtruction: ut as, Vapulabis you ſhall be beaten a præceptore by the maſter. Malo I had rather ſpoliari be ſtriped a cive by a citizen quàm than venire be ſold ab hoſte by an enemy. Virtus virtue licet is ſet parvo pretio at a low price ab omnibus by all. Cur why exulat philoſophia is philoſophy baniſhed a convivantibus by perſons at feaſts? Quid what fiet will become ab illo of him?

VERBA infinita verbs of the infinitive mood adduntur are put after quibuſdam verbis ſome verbs, participiis participles et and adjectivis adjectives, et and alſo ſubſtantivis ſubſtantives poetice by the poets: ut as, Amor love juffit commanded me ſcribere to write, quæ what things puduit I was aſhamed dicere to ſpeak. Juſſus being ordered confundere ſœdus to violate the treaty. Erat he was tum then dignus worthy amari to be loved. Tempus it is time tibi for you abire to be gone.

Verba infinita verbs of the infinitive mood interdum ſometimes ponuntur are put ſola alone per ellipſin by the figure ellipſis: ut as, Hinc upon this ſpargere in vulgum [he began] to ſcatter abroad voces ambiguas doubtful ſayings, et and conſcius knowing himſelf guilty quærere to ſeek arma means to deſtroy me: incipiebat he began ſubauditur hic i here underſtood.

Gerundia

Gerundia gerunds, et and supina supines regunt govern casus the cases suorum verborum of their own verbs : ut as, Efferor I am transported studio with desire videndi of seeing patres vestros your fathers. Utendum est we must make use of ætate our time ; ætas time præterit passeth away cito pede with a nimble pace. Mittimus we send scitatum to consult oracula the oracle Phœbi of Apollo.

Gerundia in di gerunds in di habent have eandem constructionem the same construction cum with genitivis genitive cases, et and pendent depend tum both à quibusdam substantivis on certain substantives, tum and also adjectivis adjectives : ut as, Innatus amor a natural desire habendi of getting honey urget excites Cecropias apes the Attic bees. Æneas, celsâ in puppi in his tall ship jam certus already determined eundi to go.

Gerundia in do gerunds in do obtinent have eandem constructionem the same construction cum with ablativis ablative cases ; et and also gerundia in dum gerunds in dum cum with accusativis accusative cases : ut as, Ratio the means scribendi of writing conjuncta est is joined cum loquendo with speaking. Vitium the disease alitur is nourished, que and vivit lives tegendo by being concealed. Locus a place amplissimus very honourable ad agendum to plead in.

Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signified, gerundia in dum gerunds ending in dum ponuntur are used citra præpositionem without a preposition, addito verbo est the verb est being added : ut as, Orandum est we must pray ut sit that he may have mens sana a sound mind in corpore sano in a sound body. Vigilandum est ei he must watch qui who cupit desires vincere to conquer.

Gerundia gerunds etiam also vertuntur are changed in nomina adjectiva into nouns adjective : ut as, Duci to be persuaded

persuaded præmio by a bribe ad accusandos homines to accuse men est is proximum next a-kin latrocinio to robbery.

SUpinum in um *the supine in um* significat *signifies* activè *actively*, et *and* sequitur *follows* verbum *a verb*, aut *or* participium *a participle*, significans *signifying* motum *motion* ad locum *to a place*: ut *as*, Veniunt *they come* spectatum *to see*, veniunt *they come* ut *that* ipsæ *they themselves* spectentur *may be seen* Milites *soldiers* missi sunt *were sent* speculatum *to view* arcem *the citadel*.

Supinum in u *the supine in u* significat *signifies* passivè *passively*, et *and* sequitur *follows* nomina adjectiva *nouns adjective*: ut *as*, Quod *that* which est *is* scædum *foul* factu *to be done*, idem *the same* est *is* et *also* turpe *shameful* dictu *to be spok.n.*

QUÆ nouns which significant *signify* partem temporis *part of time*, ponuntur *are put* frequentius *more* commonly in ablativo *in the ablative case*: ut *as*, Nemo mortalium *no mortal man* sapit *is wise* omnibus horis *at all hours*,

Autem *but* quæ nouns which significant *signify* durationem *the duration* temporis *of time*, ponuntur *are put* fere commonly in accusativo *in the accusative case*: ut *as*, Hic *here* jam *from this time* regnabitur *kings shall reign* ter centum totos annos *full three hundred years*.

Dicimus etiam *we say also*: In paucis diebus *within a few days*. De die *by day*. De nocte *by night*. Promitto *I promise* in diem *for a day*. Commendo *I lend* in mensem *for a month*. Annos ad quinquaginta *natus fifty years old*. Studui *I studied* per tres annos *three years*. Puer *a child* id ætatis *of that age*. Non plus *not above* triduum, aut *or* triduo *three days*. Tertio, vel *or* ad tertium *upon the third* calendas, vel *or* calendarum *of the calends*.

SPATIUM *the space loci of a place ponitur is put in accusativo in the accusative case, et and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative : ut as, Jam now proceſſeram I had advanced mille paſſus a mile. Abest he is distant quingentis millibus paſſuum five hundred miles ab urbe from the city. Item also, Abest he is distant bidui two days journey : ubi where spatium, vel or spatio, itinere, vel or iter, intelligitur is understood.*

OMNE verbum *every verb admittit admits genitivum a genitive case nominis of the name oppidi of a city or town in quo in which actio fit any thing is done ; modo so that fit it be primæ of the first vel or secundæ declinationis second declension, et and singularis numeri of the singular number : ut as, Quid faciam what shall I do Romæ at Rome ? mentiri nescio I cannot lie.*

Hi genitivi *these genitive cases, humi upon the ground, domi at home, militiæ in war, belli in war, sequuntur follow formam the construction propriorum of their proper names : ut as, Arma arms sunt are parvi of little worth foris abroad, nisi unless est there be consilium wisdom domi at home. Fuimus we were semper always unà together militiæ in war, et and domi at home.*

Verum but si if nomen the name oppidi of a city or town fuerit shall be pluralis numeri of the plural number duntaxat only, aut or tertiæ declinationis of the third declension, ponitur it is put in ablativo in the ablative case : ut as, Colchus a Colchian, an or Assyrius an Assyrian nutritus brought up Thebis at Thebes, an or Argis at Argos. Ventosus being inconstant, Romæ at Rome amem I love Tibur Tibur, Tibure at Tibur Romam I love Rome.

Nomen the name loci of a place ferè commonly additur is put after verbis verbs significantibus signifying motum motion ad locum to a place in accusativo in the accusative case sine præpositione without a proposition : ut as, Concessi I went Cantabrigiam to Cambridge ad capiendum ingenui cultum to get learning.

Ad hunc modum *after this manner* utimur *we use* domus *a house* et *and* rus *the country* : ut *as*, Capellæ *ye she-goats* saturæ *being full* ite domum *go home*. Hesperus *the evening* venit *approaches*, ite *be gone*. Ego *I* rus ibo *will go into the country*.

Nomen *the name* loci *of a place* ferè *commonly* additur *is put after* verbis *verbs* significantibus *signifying* motum *motion* a loco *from a place* in ablativo *in the ablative case*, sine præpositione *without a preposition* : ut *as*, Nisi profectus esses *if you had not gone* Româ *from Rome* ante *before* relinqueres *you would leave eam it nunc now*.

Impersonalia *verbs impersonal* non habent *have not* nominativum *a nominative case* : ut *as*, Juvat *it is pleasant* ire *to go* sub umbras *under the shade*.

Hæc impersonalia *these impersonals*, interest *it concerns*, et *and* refert *it concerns*, junguntur *are joined* quibuscumque genitivis *to any genitive case*, præter *besides* hos ablativos femininos *these ablative cases feminine*, meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, et *and* cuiâ : ut *as*, Interest *it concerns* magistratûs *the magistrate* tueri *to defend* bonos *the good*, animadvertere *in malos to punish the bad*. Tuâ refert *it concerns* you nôsse *to know* teipsum *yourself*.

Et *also* hi genitivi *these genitive cases* adduntur *are added*, tanti *so much*, quanti *how much*, magni *much*, parvi *little*, quancumque *how much soever*, tantidem *just so much* : ut *as*, Tanti refert *of such concern it is* agere *to do* honesta *best things*.

Impersonalia *verbs impersonal* posita inquisitivè *put acquisitively* postulant *require* dativum *a dative case* : autem *but* quæ *those* verbs *which* ponuntur *are put* transitivè *transitively*, accusativum *an accusative case* : ut *as*, Beneficentia nobis *we enjoy blessings* a Deo *from God*. Juvat *it delights* me *me* ire per altum *to travel by sea*.

Verò *but* præpositio *the preposition* ad, propriè *additur* *is peculiarly added* his *to these* verbs, attinet *it belongs*, pertinet *it pertains*, spectat *it concerns* : ut *as*, Vis *would you have*

have me me dicere to speak quod what attinet belongs ad te to you? spectat ad omnes it concerns all men vivere to live bene well.

Accusativus an accusative case cum genitivo with a genitive subjicitur is put after his impersonalibus these verbs impersonal, pœnitet it repents, tædet it wearies, miseret, miserescit it pities, pudet it shames, piget it grieves: ut as, Si if vixisset he had lived ad centesimum annum to the hundredth year non pœniteret it would not have repented eum him senectutis suæ of his old age. Miseret me tui I pity you.

Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice potest may accipi be taken pro singulis personis for each person utriusque numeri of both numbers eleganter elegantly: ut at, Statur it is stood, id est that is, sto I stand, stas thou standest, stat he stands, stamus we stand, statis ye stand, stant they stand: videlicet that is to say ex vi by virtue causus of a cause adjuncti added to it: ut as, Statur it is stood a me by me, id est that is, sto I stand: statur it is stood ab illis by them, id est that is, stant they stand.

Participialia participles regunt govern casus the cases verborum of the verbs a quibus from which derivantur they are derived: ut as, Tendens spreading duplices palmas both his hands ad sidera towards heaven voce refert he utters talia such things.

Dativus a dative case interdum sometimes additur is added participiis to participles passivæ vocis of the passive voice, præsertim especially si if exeunt they end in dus: ut as, Magnus civis a mighty citizen obit died, et and formidatus dreaded Othoni by Otho. Chremes, restat remains, qui who est is exonerandus to be prevailed upon mihi by me.

Participia participles, cum when fiunt they become nomina nouns, exigunt require genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Appetens greedy alieni of another man's, profusus lavish sui of his own.

Exosus hating, perosus utterly hating, pertæsus weary of, significantia signifying activè actively, exigunt require

accusativum *an accusative case* : ut *as*, Astronomus *an astronomer* exosus *hating* mulieres *women* ad unam *in general*. Perosæ *utterly hating* immundam *filthy* segnitiam *idleness*, Pertæsus *wearry of* ignaviam suam *his own sluggishness*.

Exosus *hated*, et *and* perosus *hated to death*, significantia *signifying* passivè *passively*, leguntur *are read* cum dativo *with a dative case* : ut *as*, Exosus *hated* Deo *of God* et *and* sanctis *the saints*. Germani *the Germans* perosi sunt *are mortally hated* Romanis *by the Romans*.

Natus *born*, prognatus *born*, satus *sprung*, cretus *descended*, creatus *produced*, ortus *risen*, editus *brought forth*, exigunt *require* ablativum *an ablative case*, et *and* sæpe *oftentimes* cum præpositione *with a preposition* : ut *as*, Bona *a virtuous lady* prognata *born* bonis parentibus *of good parents*. Sate *O thou who sprung* sanguine *from the blood* divum *of the gods*. Quo *sanguine from what blood* cretus *he descended*. Venus, orta *sprung* mari *from the sea* præstat mare *secures the sea* eunti *to the passenger*. Terrâ editus *sprung from the earth*. Fui *I was* nymp̃ha *a nymph* edita *descended* de magno flumine *of a great river*.

EN, et *and* ecce, adverbia *adverbs* demonstrandi *of shewing* junguntur *are joined* frequentius *most commonly* nominativo *to a nominative case*, accusativo *to an accusative* rariùs *but seldom* : ut *as*, En *see* Priamus *Priam* : Ecce tibi *behold* status noster *our condition*. En *behold* quatuor aras *four altars* : Ecce *see there* duas *two* tibi *for you* Daphni *Daphnis*, que *and* duo altaria *two raised altars* Phœbo *for Phœbus*.

En, et *and* ecce, exprobrandi *adverbs of upbraiding* junguntur *are joined* soli accusativo *to an accusative case only* : ut *as*, En animum et mentem *see his mind and disposition*. Ecce autem alterum *but see the other here*.

QUÆDAM Adverbia *certain adverbs* loci *of place*, temporis *of time* et *and* quantitatis *quantity*, admittunt *admit* genitivum *a genitive case*.

1. Loci of place: ut as, Ubi *where*, ubinam *where*, nusquam *no where*, eò *thither*, longè *far*, quò *whither*, ubivis *any where*, huccine *what-hither*, &c. ut as, Ubi gentium *where in the world?* Invenitur *he is found* nusquam loci *no where*. Ventum est *men are arrived*, eò impudentiæ *at such a degree of impudence*. Quo terrarum *to what part of the earth abiit is he gone?*

2. Temporis of time: ut as, Nunc *now*, tunc *then*, tum *then*, interea *in the mean time*, pridie *the day before*, postridie *the day after*, &c. ut as, Poteram *I could do* nihil *nothing* ampliùs *more* tunc temporis *at that time* quam *than* flere *weep*. Inierunt *they began* pugnam *the battle* pridie *the day before* ejus diei *that day*. Pridie *the day before* calendarum *vel or* calendas *the calends*.

3. Quantitatis of quantity: ut as, Parùm *but little*, satis *enough*, abundè *abundantly*, &c. ut as, Satis eloquentiæ *eloquence enough*, sapientiæ parùm *wisdom little enough*. Audivimus *we have heard* abundè fabularum *a world of tales*.

Quædam *some* adverbs admittunt *admit* casus *the case* nominum of the nouns unde *from which* deducta sunt *they are derived*: ut as, Vivat *he lives* inutiliter *unprofitably* sibi *to himself*. Mauri *the Moors* sunt *are* proximè Hispaniam *next to Spain*. Melius *better* vel *or* optimè *the best* omnium of all. Morabatur *he staid* ampliùs *opinione longer than he was expected*.

Adverbia *these* adverbs diversitatis of diversity aliter *otherwise*, secus *otherwise*; et *and* illa duo *these two*, ante *before*, post *after*, non rarò junguntur *are often joined* ablativo *to an ablative case*: ut as, Multo aliter *much otherwise*. Paulo secus *little otherwise*. Multo ante *much before*. Paulo post *a little after*. Venit *he came* longo post tempore *a long time after*.

Instar *like or equal to* et *and* ergò *for the sake of* sumpta *being taken* adverbialiter *as adverbs* habent *have* genitivum *a genitive case* post se *after them*; ut as, Ædificant *they build* equum *an horse* divinâ arte *by the divine assistance* Palladis of Pallas instar montis *as big as a mountain*.

tain. Donari to be regarded ergò for the sake of virtutis virtue.

Conjunctiones copulativæ conjunctions copulative, et and disjunctivæ disjunctive conjungant couple similes casus the like cases, modos moods, et and tempora tenses: ut as, Socrates docuit taught Xenophontem Xenophon et and Platonem Plato. Stat he stands corpore with his body recto upright, que and despicit looks down upon terras the earth. Nec scribit he neither writes nec legit nor reads.

Nisi unless ratio the reason variæ constructionis of a different construction poscat requires it should be aliud otherwise: ut as, Emi I bought librum a book centussi for an hundred pence, et and pluris more. Vixi I lived Romæ at Rome et and Venitiis at Venice. Nisi unless lactasses me you had fed me up amantem being in love, et and produceres drew me on falsâ spe with false hope.

Quam the conjunction quam, sæpe oftentimes intelligitur is understood post after amplius more, plus more, et and minus less: ut as, Sunt there are amplius more sex menses than six months. Paulo plus somewhat more trecenta vehicula than three hundred carriages sunt amissa are lost. Nix the snow nunquam never jacuit lay alta deep minus less quatuor pedes than four feet.

Quibus modis to what moods verborum of verbs quædam adverbia certain adverbs et and conjunctiones conjunctions congruant do agree.

Ne, an, num whether, posita being put dubitative doubtfully aut or indefinitely indefinitely junguntur are joined subjunctivo to a subjunctive mood: ut as, Nihil refert it makes no difference fecerisne whether you have done it an or persuaseris persuaded to it. Vise go see num whether redierit he be returned.

Dum, pro for dummodo so that et and quosque until, postulat requires subjunctivum a subjunctive mood: ut as, Dum so that prosum I may profit tibi you. Dum until, tertia

tertia æstas the third summer viderit shall see regnantem him reigning.

Qui, significans signifying causam the cause, exigit requires subjunctivum a subjunctive mood: ut as, Es you are stultus a fool qui credas for believing hinc this fellow.

Ut, pro for postquam after that, sicut as, et and quomodo how, jungitur is joined indicativo to an indicative mood: autem but cum when denotat it signifies quamquam although, utpote for as much as, vel or finalem causam the final cause, subjunctivo to a subjunctive mood: ut as, Ut since that sumus we are in Ponto in Pontus, ister the Danube, frigore constitit has stood frozen ter three times. Ut as tute you yourself es are ita so censes you think omnes that all esse are. Ut although omnia all things contingant should fall out quæ which volo I would non possum I cannot levare be eased. Non est fidendum no trust is to be given tibi to you ut qui because toties sefelleris you have so often deceived Dave Davus oro I entreat te you ut that jam now redeat he may return in viam into the way.

Denique lastly, omnes voces all words positæ put indefinitely indefinitely, quales such as sunt are these, quis who, quantus how great, quotus how many, &c. postulant require subjunctivum a subjunctive mood: ut as, Video I see cui to what sort of man scribam I am writing. Quantus how great affurgat he rises up in clypeum against the enemy's shield, quo turbine with what a force torqueat he hurls hastam the lance.

PRæpositio a preposition subaudita understood interdum sometimes facit makes ut that ablativus an ablative case addatur be added: ut as, Habeo I esteem te you loco in the place parentis of a parent, id est that is, in loco.

Præpositio a preposition in compositione in compositione nonnunquam sometimes regit governs eundem casum the same case quem which regebat it governed et also extra compositionem out of composition: ut as, Detrudunt they thrust off naves the ships scopulo from the rock. Prætereo I pass by te you insalutatam unsaluted.

Verba *verbs* composita *compounded* cum *with* a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in, nonnunquam *sometimes* repetunt *repeat* easdem præpositiones *the same prepositions* cum suo casu *with their case* extra compositionem *out of composition*, idque *and that* eleganter *elegantly*; ut as, Abstinuerunt *they abstained* a vino *from wine*.

In, pro *for* erga *towards*, contra *against*, ad *to*, et *and* supra *above* exigit *requires* accusativum *an accusative case*: ut as, Accipit *she admits* animum mentemque benignam *kind thoughts and inclinations* in Teucros *towards the Trojans*. Peccem *I shou d offend* in publica commoda *against the public good*. Hæres *an heir* quæritur *is sought* in regnum *for the kingdom*. Imperium *the power* Jovis *of Jupiter* est *is* reges *in ipsos* *over kings themselves*.

Sub, cum *when* refertur *it relates* ad tempus *to time*, ferè *commonly* jungitur *is joined* accusativo *to an accusative case*: ut as, Sub idem tempus *about the same time*; i. e. *that is*, circa, vel *or*, per idem tempus.

Super, pro *for* ultra *beyond*, apponitur *is put* with accusativo *an accusative case*: pro *for* de *concerning*, ablativo *with an ablative case*: ut as, Proferat *he will extend* imperium *the empire* et *and* both super Garamantas *beyond the Africans* et *and* Indos *the Indians*. Rogitans *enquiring* multa *much* super Priamo *concerning Priam*, multa *much* super Hectore *concerning Hector*.

Tenus *as far as* jungitur *is joined* ablativo *to an ablative case* et *both* singulari *in the singular number* et *and* plurali *plural*: ut as, Pube *as high as* the groin, pectoribus *up to the breasts*.

At *but* tantum *only* genitivo *to a genitive case* plurali *in the plural number*, et *and* semper sequitur *it always follows* casum suum *its case*: ut as, Crurum *as far as* the legs.

Interjectiones *interjections* non raro ponuntur *are often* put sine casu *without a case*: ut as, Connixa *having yearned* reliquit *she left* spem gregis *the hope of the flock*, ah alas! filice *in nudâ* *upon the bare flint* stones. Quæ *de-* mentia *what* madness *is this* malum *with a mischief*.

O, ex-

O, exclamantis of one exclaiming, jungitur is joined nominativo to a nominative case, accusativo an accusative, et and vocativo a vocative: ut as, O festus dies O the joyful day hominis of mortal man! O nimium fortunatos agricolas O too fortunate husbandmen si norint if they knew sua bona their own happiness! O formose puer O beautiful boy ne crede trust not nimium too much colori to your beauty.

Heu, et and proh alas, junguntur are joined nunc sometimes nominativo to a nominative case, nunc sometimes accusativo to an accusative: ut as, Heu pietas ah! his piety. Heu prisca fides ah! the ancient integrity. Heu stirpem invisam ah! the odious stock! Proh Jupiter O Jupiter! tu you, homo man, adigis drivest me me ad insaniam to madness. Pro fidem alas the help! deum of gods atque and hominum of men. Item also, vocativo to a vocative case, Proh sancte Jupiter O sacred Jupiter.

Hei, et and vae alas, junguntur are joined dativo to a dative case: ut as, Hei mihi woe is me quod that amor love est is medicabilis curable nullis herbis by no herbs. Vae misere mihi wretched man that I am quantâ de spe from how great hope decidi am I fallen!



PROSODIA *Construed.*

Prosodia prosody est is pars that part Grammaticæ of Grammar, quæ which docet teaches quantitatem the quantity or due sound syllabarum of syllables.

Prosodia prosody dividitur is divided in tres partes into three parts, tonum the tone, spiritum the breathing, et and tempus the time, that is to say, for the pronunciation of a long or short syllable.

Hoc loco in this place, visum est nobis it is thought
most

most proper tractare to treat tantum only de tempore of time.

TEmpus time est is mensura the measure syllaba proferendæ of a syllable to be uttered, or, of the pronouncing a syllable.

Tempus breve a short time notatur is distinguished sic thus (˘) ut as for example, Döminüs the Lord; autem but longum a long time sic after this fashion (—) ut as, cötrā against.

Pes a foot est is constitutio the placing together duarum syllabarum of two syllables pluriumve or more, ex certa observatione according to the certain observation temporum of the times, or, measures of the syllables.

Dissyllabus a foot of two syllables, est is named spondeus a spondee, ut as, vir-tus virtue.

Trissyllabus a foot of three syllables est is named dactylus a dactyl, ut as, scri-be-re to write.

Scansio scanning est is legitima commensuratio the measuring according to rule versüs of a verse in singulos pedes in every one (or each one) of the foot.

Scansioni to scanning a verse accidunt there belong figuræ the figures called Synalœpha, Ecthlipis, Synæresis, Diæresis, et and Cæsura.

Synalœpha, est is elisio the striking out vocalis of a vowel in fine at the end dictionis of a word ante alteram before another vowel in initio at the beginning sequentis of the following word; ut as, vit' viv' are here put pro for vita et vive in this verse: Crastina vita to-morrow's life est is nimis sera too late, vive live hodie to-day.

At but heu, et and ô, nunquam intercipiuntur are never struck out (or cut off.)

Ecthlipis, est is, quoties as often as m the letter m perimitur is cut off cum suâ vocali with its vowel, proxima dictione the next word exorsa beginning a vocali with a vowel: ut as, Monstr' horrend' pro for monstrum horrendum, Monstrum a monster, horrendum horrible, informe mishapen, igneus vast, cui lumen ademptum deprived of sight.

Synæresis,

Synæresis est *is contractio the contraction* duarum syllabarum *of two syllables* in unum *into one*, ut *as*, alvearia *is pronounced quasi scriptum esset as if it had been written* alvaria: ut *as*, seu *or whether* alvearia *the hives* texta fuerint *were wove* lento vimine *of the limber osier*.

Diæresis est *is ubi when* ex unâ syllabâ *of one syllable* dissectâ *being dissected (or the letters separated)* duæ *two* syllabæ *fiunt are made*; ut *as*, evoluisse *pro for* evoluisse: ut *as*, Debuerunt *they ought* evoluisse *to have unwound* suos fusos *their spindels*.

Cæsura, est *is cum when* post pedem absolutum *after a perfect foot* syllaba brevis *a short syllable* extenditur *is made long* in fine dictionis *at the end of the word*: ut *as*, inhians *intent upon* pectoribus *the breasts (of the victims)* consulit *she consults* spirantia exta *their panting entrails*.

Versus heroicus *an heroic verse*; qui *which* dicitur etiam *is also called* Hexameter *an Hexameter*, constat *consists* ex sex pedibus *of six feet*: Quintus locus *the fifth place of the verse* peculiariter *peculiarly* sibi vindicat *claims to itself* Daëtylum *a daëtyl*, sextus *the sixth place* requirit Spondeum *a spondee*; reliqui *the other places* hunc vel illum *have this or that foot (either a daëtyl or a spondee)* prout volumus *even as we will*: ut *as*, Tityre *o Tityrus*, tu thou recubans *lying along* sub tegmine *under the covering* patulæ fagi *of a wide spreading beech-tree*.

Spondeus *a spondee* etiam *also* aliquando *sometimes* reperitur *is found* in quinto loco *in the fifth place*, ut *as*, Cara soboles *thou dear offspring* Deûm *of the gods*, magnum incrementum *the illustrious progeny* Jovis *of Jupiter*.

Ultima syllaba *the last syllable* cujuscunque versûs *of every verse* habetur *is accounted* communis *common*.

Versus elegiacus *an elegiac verse*, qui et *which also* habet *hath* nomen *the name* Pentametri *of Pentameter*, constat *consisteth* e duplici Penthemimeri *of two Penthemimers*, quarum *prior the former of which* comprehendit

prehendit contains duos pedes two feet, dactylicos dactyls, spondiacos spondees, vel or alterutros either of them, cum syllabâ longâ with a long syllable; altera the other Penthemimer etiam contains also duos pedes two feet, sed but omninò dactylicos always (or altogether) dactyls, item likewise cum syllabâ longâ with a long syllable, ut as, Amor love est is res a thing plena full solliciti timoris of anxious fear.

Of the Quantity of the first Syllable.

I. Vocalis a vowel ante duas consonantes before two consonants, aut or duplicem a double consonant in eadem dictione in the same word est is ubique longa every where long positione by position: ut as in the words, ventus the wind, axis an axle-tree, patrizo to do like his father, cujus of whom.

II. Quod si but if consonans a consonant claudat endeth priorem dictionem the former word, sequente the following word item also inchoante beginning a consonante with a consonant, vocalis præcedens the vowel going before etiam also longa erit will be long positione by position: ut as, Major sum I am greater quam than cui one whom fortuna fortune possit is able nocere to hurt. Syllabæ the syllables jor, sum, quam, et and sit, longæ sunt are here long positione by position.

III. At si but if prior dictio the former word exeat endeth in vocalem brevem in a short vowel, sequente the following word incipiente beginning a duabus consonantibus with two consonants, interdum sometimes producitur it is made long, sed but rarius very seldom; ut as, occulta spolia they brought away the secret spoils et and plures triumphos often triumphed de pace for making peace among themselves.

IV. Vocalis brevis a short vowel ante mutam before a mute, sequente liquidâ a liquid following, redditur is rendered communis common; ut as in the words, patris of a father, volucris of a bird; Verò but longa a long vowel non mutatur is not changed, ut as in the words aratrum a plough, simulacrum an image.

Vocalis

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before an other vowel in eadem dictione in the same word est is ubique brevis every where short, ut as in the words Deus God, meus mine, tuus thine, pius pious.

Excipias you may except genitivos the genitive cases in ius ending in ius, habentes having secundam formam the second form or declension pronominis of a pronoun, ut as, unius of one, illius of that, &c. and some others; ubi where (or in which words) i the vowel i reperitur is found communis common, licet although in alterius in the word alterius of another semper fit it be always brevis short; in alius in the word alius of an other semper longa it is always long.

Excipiendi sunt etiam except likewise genitivi the genitive cases et and dativi the dative quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension, ubi e where the vowel e inter geminum i between two i's longa fit is made long, ut as in the words faciei of a face: alioqui non otherwise not, ut as in the words, rei of a thing, spei of hope, fidei faith.

Etiam also si the syllable fi in fio in the word fio to be made or done est longa is long; nisi unless e et r the letters e and r sequuntur follow simul together: ut as in fierem, fieri to be made or done; jam now omnia all things fiunt are done quæ which negabam I denied posse were able fieri to be done.

Dius heavenly habet hath primam syllabam the first syllable longam long, Diana the goddess Diana communem hath the first syllable common.

Interjectio Ohe the interjection ohe habet hath priorem syllabam the former syllable communem common.

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before an other in Græcis dictionibus in Greek words subinde now and then fit longa is made long: ut as, Dicite Pierides say o ye muses; respice Laërten have regard to Laertes.

Et and also in Græcis possessivis in Greek possessives; ut as, Æneia nutrix Æneas's nurse, Rhodopeius Orpheus Orpheus of Rhodope.

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong longa est is long apud
Z 2
Latinos

Latinos with the Latins; ut *as*, aurum gold, neuter neither, *musæ* of a song or songs, nisi except sequente vocali when a vowel followeth: ut *as*, præire to go before, præustus burnt at one end, præamplus very large.

Derivativa derivatives (or words derived of others) ferè commonly sortiuntur are assigned eandem quantitatem the same quantity cum primitivis with their primitives (or the words they are derived from) ut *as*, amator a lover, amicus a friend, amabilis amiable; primâ brevi the first syllable being short ab amo as being derived from the verb amo I love.

Excipiuntur tamen except however pauca a few words quæ which deducta being derived a brevibus from short syllables, producant make long primam syllabam the first syllable; ut *as*, como comis to comb or adorn the hair, a coma derived from coma the hair; fomes fuel, et and fomentum an asswaging plaister a from foveo to cherish; humanus human, or humane, ab homo derived from homo a man or woman; jucundus pleasant, a from juvo to delight; jumentum a beast of burthen, a from juvo to help; junior younger, a from juvenis young; laterna a lantern, a from lateo to lie hid; lex legis a law, a from lego to read; mobilis moveable, a from moveo to move; nonus the ninth, a from novem nine; rex regis a king regina a queen, a from rego to rule; sedes a seat, a from sedeo to sit; tegula a tyle, a from tego to cover; tragula a javelin, also a drag net, a from traho to draw; vomer a plough-share, a from vomio to cast up; vox vocis a voice, a from voco to call.

Et and contra on the other hand sunt there are some words quæ which deducta though derived a longis from primitives of a long syllable, corripiunt make short primam the first syllable; ut *as*, arena sand, arista the beard of corn, arundo a reed, ab derived from areo to be dry; aruspex a soothsayer, ab from ara an altar; dicax a jester, a from dico to speak; ditio power, a from ditis rich, disertus eloquent, a from dissero to dispute; dux ducis a leader, a from duco to lead; fides faith, a from fio to be made or done; frago

fragor a noise or crush fragilis frail, a from frango to break; genui I have begotten, a from gigno to beget; lucerna a candle, a from lucco to shine; nato natus to shoot out, a from natu to be grown or sprung up; noto notas to mark, a from notu to be known; posui I have put, a from pono to put; potui I have been able, a from possum to be able; sopor a sound sleep, a from sopio to lay asleep.

Et and alia nonnulla some other words ex utroque genere of either sort, quæ which relinquuntur are left observanda to be observed studiosis by the studious inter legendum in their reading.

Composita compound words sequuntur follow quantitatem the quantity simplicium of their simple words; ut as, a from lego legis, to read, comes perlego to read through; a from lego legas to send as an ambassador, allego to alledge or accuse by messengers; a from potens powerful, impotens weak; a from solor to cheer, consolor to comfort.

Tamen however hæc brevia these words having short syllables, enata though derived a longis from long syllables excipiuntur are excepted; ut as, deiero to swear a great oath, peiero to forswear, a from juro to swear; inuba unmarried, pronuba a bride maid, a from nubo to be married.

Ome præteritum every preter-perfect tense dissyllabum of two syllables habet hæc priorem the former syllable longam long: ut as, legi I have read, emi I have bought, movi I have moved.

1. Tamen yet excipias you must except the words, bibi I drank, dedi I gave, scidi I have cut, steti I have stood, stiti I have stayed, tuli I have born or suffered, et und fidi, a from findo to cleave.

2. Geminantia words that double primam the first syllable præteriti of the preter-perfect tense habent have primam the first syllable brevem short, ut as, cecidi I have fallen, a from cado to fall; cecidi I have beaten, a from cædo to beat; didici I have learned, fefelli I have deceived, moinordi I have bitten, pependi I have weighed, pupugi I have

I have pricked, tetendi I have stretched, tetigi I have touched, totondi I have sheared, tutudi I have thumped.

SUpinum dissyllabum a supine of two syllables habet bath priorem the former syllable longam long; ut as, visum to see, latum to bear or suffer, lotum to wash, motum to move.

Excipe except datum to give, itum to go, litum to dawb, quitum to may or can, ratum to suppose, rutum to rush, satum to sow, situm to suffer, statum to stop, et and citum, a from cieo cies to stir up; nam for citum, a from cio cis to make to go, quartæ of the fourth conjugation, habet bath priorem the former syllable longam long.

AFinita words ending in a producuntur are made long: ut as, ama love thou, contra against, erga towards.

Excipias except, puta suppose, ita even so, quia because, postea afterwards, eja well! item also omnes casus all cases in a ending in a cujuscunque fuerint generis of whatever gender they are, numeri number, aut or declinationis declension; præter except vocativos the vocative cases a Græcis in as of Greek words ending in as: ut as, O Ænea Æneas, O Thoma Thomas; et and ablativum the ablative case primæ declinationis of the first declension; ut as, musâ by or with a song.

Numeralia nouns of number in ginta ending in ginta habent have finalem the last syllable communem common, sed but frequentius more frequently longam long: ut as, triginta thirty.

II. Desinentia words ending in b, d, t, brevia sunt are short: ut as, ab from, ad to, caput the head.

III. Desinentia words ending in c, producuntur are made long: ut as, ac and, sic so, et and adverbium the adverb hic here.

Sed but duo in c two ending in c corripiuntur are made short; nec neither, et and donec untill.

Tria sunt there are three communia common, fac do thou, pronomen hic the pronoun hic he, et and neutrum ejus its
neuter

neuter hoc, modo if so be non sit it is not ablativi casus of the ablative case.

IV. Finita e words ending in e brevia sunt are short, ut as, mare the sea, pene almost, lege read thou, scribe write thou.

Omnes voces all words quintæ inflectionis of the fifth declension in e ending in e excipiendæ sunt are to be excepted: ut as, fide the ablative case of fides faith, et and die in the day, unâ cum particulis together with the particles inde natis that are derived of it: ut as, hodie to-day, quotidie daily, pridie the day before, postridie the day after: item also quare wherefore, quodere for what cause, eare therefore, et and si qua sunt similia if there be any of the like sort.

Et item and also secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation: ut as, doce teach, move move.

Etiâ also monosyllaba monosyllables in e ending in e, producuntur are made long: ut as, me me, te thee, se himself or themselves; præter except conjunctiones encliticas the enclitical conjunctions, que and, ne whether, ve or.

Quin et and moreover adverbia adverbs in e ending in e, deducta derived ab adjectivis from adjectives secundæ declinationis of the second declension habent have e the letter e longum long: ut as, pulchrè beautifully, doctè learnedly, valdè pro for valide mightily.

Quibus to which the adverbs fermè et and ferè almost accedunt are added; tamen yet benè well, et and malè ill omninò corripuntur are always made short.

Postremò lastly, quæ such words as scribuntur are written a Græcis per η with the Greek letter η or long e, producuntur are long naturâ by nature, cujuscunque fuerint casus of whatever case they are, generis gender, aut or numeri number: ut as, Lethe the river so called, Anchise a proper name, cetæ whales, Tempe the name of a pleasant valley in Thessaly

V. Finita i words ending in i longa sunt are long: ut as, domini lords, magistri masters, amari to be loved.

Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself or themselves

themselves, ubi where, ibi there, quæ which words sunt are communia common.

Verò but, nisi except et and quasi as if corripuntur are made short.

Cujus etiam sortis of which sort likewise sunt are dativi the dative et and vocativi the vocative cases Græcorum of Greek words, quorum genitivus singularis the genitive case singular of which words exit endeth in os breve in os a short termination: ut as, dativi the dative cases, Minoidi, Palladij, Phillidi; vocativi the vocative cases, Alexi, Amarrylli, Daphni, all proper names.

VI. Finita l words ending in l corripuntur are made short: ut as, Animal an animal, Annibal a proper name, mel honey, pugil a champion, consul a consul.

Præter except the words nil, contractum contracted a of nihil nothing, sal salt, et and sol the sun.

Et and Hebræa quædam certain Hebrew words in el ending in el: ut as, Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, the names of Angels, Daniel the name of a prophet.

VII. Finita n words ending in n producuntur are made long: ut as, Pæan a name of Apollo, Hymen the God of marriage, quin but, Xenophon a proper name, non not, dæmon the devil.

Excipe except forsan forsitan perhaps, an whether, tamen yet, attamen but yet, veruntamen nevertheless, et and in the preposition in.

Et his and to these accedunt are added illæ voces those words quæ which patiuntur suffer Apocopen the figure Apocope: ut as, men' what me? viden' do you see? audin' do you hear? etiam also exin from henceforth, subin now and then, dein afterwards, proin therefore,

In an quoque words also ending in an a nominativis from nominative cases in a ending in a: ut as, nom. Iphigenia, Ægina, accusativo in the accusative case Iphigenian, Æginan, proper names of women: Nam for in an words ending in an a nominativis from nominative cases in as ending in as producuntur are made long: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Æneas, Mariyas; accusativo

cusativo in the accusative case Ænean, Marſyan, proper names.

Item alſo nomina nouns in en ending in en, quorum genitivus whoſe genitive caſe habet bath inis correptum made ſhort : ut as, carmen a poem, crimen a fault, peſten a comb, tibicen a player on the flute, make inis in the genitive caſe.

Quædam etiam ſome nouns alſo, in per i ending in in with an i, ut as, Alexin ; et and in yn per y ending in yn with a y ; ut as, Ityn, both proper names.

Græca etiam Greek words alſo in on ending in on per o parvum with little o, cujuſcunque fuerint calus of whatever caſe they be : ut as, nominativo in the nominative caſe Ilion the city Troy, Pelion an hill in Theſſaly ; accusativo in the accusative caſe, Caucaſon the name of a mountain, Pylon the name of a town.

VIII. O finita words ending in o communia ſunt are common : ut as, dico I ſay, virgo a virgin, porro moreover. Sic ſo, docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, et alia gerundia and other gerunds in do ending in do.

Sed but obliqui caſus oblique caſes in o ending in o ſemper always producuntur are made long : ut as, dativo in the dative caſe, domino to a lord or maſter, ſervo to a ſervant ; ablativo in the ablative caſe, templo from the temple, damno with loſs.

Et and adverbia adverbs derivata derived ab adjectivis from adjectives : ut as, tanto by ſo much, quanto by how much, liquido clearly, falſo falſely, primo firſt, manifefto manifefſtly, &c. and ſo forth, præter except, ſedulo diligently, mutuo mutually, crebro frequently, quæ which words ſunt are communia common.

Cæterum but modo now or only, et and quomodo how ſemper always corripiuntur are made ſhort.

Quoque likewise, citò ſoon, ut et as alſo ambo both, duo two, ego I, atque and homo a man or woman vix leguntur producta are ſcarce ever read long.

Tamen however monſyllaba monſyllables in o ending in o producuntur are made long : ut as, do I give, ſto I ſtand.

Item also Græca Greek words per *o* with great *o*, cujusmodi fuerint casus of whatever case they are, ut as, nominativo in the nominative case, Sappho, Dido; genitivo in the genitive case, Androgeo, Apollo; accusativo in the accusative case, Atho, Apollo, all proper names. Sic et and so likewise ergò (when put) pro causâ for the sake of.

IX. Finita *r* words ending in *r* corripuntur are made short: ut as, Cæsar a proper name, per by, vir a man, uxor a wife, turtur a turtle.

Cor the heart semel legitur is once read productum long apud Ovidium in Ovid: ut as, molle meum cor my tender heart est is violabile to be broken or hurt levibus tellis with light darts.

Etiam these words also producuntur are made long; far bread-corn, Lar an household god, Nar the river so called, ver the spring, fur a thief, cur why: quoque also par equal to or like cum compositis with its compounds: ut as, compar a companion, impar unequal, dispar unlike.

Græca etiam also Greek words in *er* ending in *er*, quæ which in illis among them definunt end in *er* in the long *e* before *r*: ut as, aër the air, crater a cup, character a mark or sign, æther the sky, soter a deliverer, præter except pater a father, et and mater a mother, quæ which apud Latinos with Latin authors habent have ultimam the last syllable brevem short

X. Finita *s* words ending in *s* habent have pares terminationes the like terminations cum numero with the number vocalium of the vowels, nempe namely as, es, is, os, us.

I. **A**S Finita words ending in *as* producuntur are made long: ut as, amas thou lovest, Musas the Muses, majestas majesty, bonitas goodness

Præter except Græca some Greek words, quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in dos endeth in dos: ut as, Arcas, Pallas, proper names, genitivo in the genitive case Arcados, Pallados.

Et

Et also præter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns increasing: ut as, Heros heroos an hero, Phyllis Phylidos a proper name, accusativo plurali in the accusative plural, Heroas, Phyllidas.

2. Finita es words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchises the father of Æneas, sedes thou sittest, doces thou teacheest, patres fathers.

Nomina in es nouns ending in es tertiæ inflectionis of the third declension. quæ which nouns corripunt make short penultimam the last syllable save one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, miles a soldier, seges standing corn, dives rich; sed but aries a ram, abies a fir-tree, paries the wall of an house, Ceres the goddess of corn; et and pes a foot, unà cum compositis together with its compounds: ut as, bipes having two feet, tripes having three, item also præpes swift in flying a from præpeto to fly before longa sunt are long.

Quoque also es thou art, a from sum I am, unà cum compositis together with its compounds, corripitur is made short: ut as, potes thou art able, ades thou art present, prodes thou profiteest, obes thou hinderest; quibus to which penes in the power of potest may adjungi be added.

Item also neutra words of the neuter gender, et and nominativi plurales the nominative cases plural Græcorum of certain Greek words: ut as, Hippomanes a raging humour in mares, cacoëthes an ill habit, Cyclopes giants so called, Naides furies haunting rivers and fountains.

3. Finita is words ending in is brevia sunt are short: ut as, Paris a proper name, panis bread, tristis sorrowful, hilaris merry.

Excipe except obliquos casus plurales the oblique cases plural in is ending in is, qui which producuntur are made long: ut as, musis the dative and ablative case plural of musa a muse or song, mensis, a of mensa a table, dominis lords, templis temples, et and quis, pro for quibus whom.

Item *also* *producentia* such words as make long penultimam the last syllable save one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing: ut as, Samnis a Samnite, Salamis an isle by Athens, genitivo in the genitive case, Samnitis Salaminis.

Adde huc add to this place quæ such words as definunt in is end in is, contracta being contracted ex eis from the diphthong eis, five Græca whether they be Greek, five or Latina Latin, cujuscunque numeri and of whatever number aut or casûs case fuerint they may be: ut as, Simois a river in Troy, Pyrois one of the horses of the sun, partis parts; omnis all, e from the words Symoeis, Pyrois, Parteis, omneis being taken away.

Et item and also omnia monosyllaba all monosyllables: ut as, vis strength, lis strife; præter except is he, et and quis who nominativos in the nominative case, et and bis twice apud Ovidium in Ovid

Istis to these accedunt are added secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular verborum of verbs in is ending in is quorum secundæ personæ plurales whose second persons plural definunt in itis end in itis, penultimâ the last syllable save one producta being made long; unâ cum futuris together with the future tenses subjunctivi of the subjunctive (or the potential) mood in ris ending in ris: ut as, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest be willing, dederis thou shalt give, pluraliter in the plural number, audiris, velitis, dederitis.

4. Os finita words ending in os producuntur are made long: ut as, honos honour, nepos a nephew, dominos lords, servos servants.

Præter except compos he that hath ability or power in something, impos that is unable, or not having power, et and os ossis a bone.

Et and Græca Greek words per o parvum with little o: ut as, Delos an isle in the Ægean sea, Chaos a confused heap of all things; Pallados the genitive case of Pallas Minerva, Phyllidos the genitive case of Phylis a proper name.

5. *Us finita words ending in us, corripuntur are made short: ut as, famulus a man servant, regius royal, tempus time, amamus we love.*

Producentia words that make long penultimam the last syllable but one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, salus health, tellus the earth, genitivo in the genitive case salutis, telluris.

Etiam also omnes voces all words quartæ inflectionis of the fourth declension in us ending in us sunt longæ are long, præter except nominativum the nominative et and vocativum the vocative case singulares in the singular number: ut as, genitivo singulari in the genitive case singular manûs of a hand, nominativo, accusativo, vocativo plurali in the nominative, accusative and vocative cases plural manus hands.

Etiam also monosyllaba monosyllables accedunt are added his to these: ut as, crus the leg from the knee to the ankle, thus frankincense, mus a mouse, sus a sow.

Et item and also Græca Greek words per ous diphthongum ending with the diphthong ous, cujuscunque fuerint casus of whatever case they be: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Panthus, Melampus, proper names; genitivo in the genitive case, Sapphus, Clius, proper names, atque and nomen the name Iesus Jesus venerandum to be revered piis cunctis by all godly people.

XI. *Postremo lastly, u finita omnia all words ending in u producuntur are made long: ut as, manu the ablative case of manus a hand, genu a knee, amatu to be loved, diu a long time.*

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